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CONGRESS.

THE SENATE ABJOURNED TO MONDAY.

Debate in the House on the Project of a Temporary Organization.

Speech of Mr. Reagan, of Texas, on the State of the Union.

FURTHER BALLOTING FOR SPEAKER.

Heated Term among the Anti-Lecompton Members.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Senate transacted no business to-day, but met only to adjourn over.

The absentees having returned, the balloting in the House continues in the same hopeless condition as before. It is the intention of a member to rise to a question of privilege, and demand to know by what authority Mr. ALLEN calls his name, as there seems to be no authority for the Ex-Clerk to call the roll, except that of custom.

Hon. BAILLIE PEYTON appeared on the floor to-day, and was much lionized.

Judge ROOSEVELT's acceptance of the new appointment was received by the President yesterday. No person is yet determined on for Treasurer, but the Judgeship of the Court of Claims has been tendered to an old personal friend of the President. Applications for this office are numerous.

Mr. DANIELS has not intimated a desire to retire from the Sardinian Mission, as was reported, nor will Mr. BUCHANAN remove him.

Mr. FAY will remain in Switzerland unless, some special friend of the President should particularly desire that post.

Secretary FLOYD has relieved Capt. WYSE from the sentence of the Court Martial, in consequence of the Court having convicted him of an offence under the ninety-ninth article of war, when a different offence was charged under the eighty-third article. The Secretary condemns in severe terms the irregularities of the proceedings of the Court.

Dispatches from Arizona state that a party of rangers had surprised a ranche belonging to the Tonto Apaches, and had killed ten warriors, wounded five others, captured a number of women and children, taken a large quantity of bows, arrows and lances, and retreated in safety from the country. Col. REEVE, with a party of dragoons, had also defeated the Apaches and captured a large quantity of stock and one Apache. War is progressing vigorously.

First Lieut. E. H. DAY, of the Third Artillery, died in Richmond, Va., on the 3d inst. Q.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Senate met at 1 o'clock.

Various petitions and memorials were presented.

Mr. KIRK, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the petition of EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New-York, and three hundred others, praying for the passage of a Homestead bill.

A resolution was adopted that when the Senate adjourn, it stand adjourned till Monday.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) asked to be excused from serving on the Finance Committee.

Motions to print the Message and Treasury Report were referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked to be excused from serving on the Special Committee on the Houmas Land Grant.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was read for information, that the Superintendent of Public Buildings be directed to replace the desks and chairs as they were in this Hall previous to their removal; and to enable him to do so he be directed to prepare the old hall for temporary occupancy. Mr. MORRIS would not call up the resolution this morning.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) and others objected.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said that Mr. COLFAX yesterday attacked his former proposition for temporary organization, on the ground of violation of the Constitution. He had offered it in good faith. We are in debt to the mail contractors four millions. It is an honest debt, honestly contracted, for services honestly performed. It is not a Democratic, Republican or American debt, but a national debt. Adopt his proposition, and they could pass the Post-office Appropriation bill, and redeem the credit of the nation.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said, if the gentleman was anxious to pay the debt, he would ask him to adopt the plurality rule now.

Mr. MONTGOMERY replied that if he was willing to accept it, others were unwilling to do so. If three-fourths were willing to accept and the other fourth protests against it, an organization could not be effected, nor even if ten men protested. His proposition was fair, honest and just. He asserted it was constitutional, and he referred to our past legislative history to show the precedence in such cases.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked whether his colleague could show that before an organization a Speaker *pro tem.* had been elected.

Mr. MONTGOMERY replied that in 1839 and 1840, Mr. ADAMS was elected Chairman.

Mr. STEVENS—Was Mr. ADAMS Speaker?

Mr. MONTGOMERY considered him such. Mr. CORWIN would be to-day temporary Speaker if the House would adopt his resolution.

Mr. MORRIS of Pennsylvania, (Independent,) asked whether there was any legislation while Mr. ADAMS was Chairman.

Mr. MONTGOMERY had not examined the records to see, but if there was no legislation that did not prove there could not have been. He renewed his resolution.

Mr. STEVENS raised the point that the resolution was not in order; that previous to entering on business the act of Congress requires that the oath shall be administered to the Speaker, and by him to the Clerk and all the members, and that no resolution of this body can repeal the act. The proposition now offered is therefore an absurdity. The cases referred to by Mr. MONTGOMERY were not applicable to his proposition.

Here the matter rested.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) continued his remarks of yesterday, contending that the Republican Party was revolutionary in its tendencies. The argument that Personal Liberty bills were intended only to vindicate the right of *habeas corpus*, was, he said, a shallow pretence. Such an avowal would not be made by Republicans in the North. The truth was that this party had placed itself in opposition to the Supreme Court of the United States, in this matter of the Fugitive Slave law, as it did in regard to the Dred Scott decision. The most recent fact in the development of the programme of conservative men, North and South, was the fact that sixty-eight members of the House had indorsed the treasonable Helper book, and that one of these indorsers was the candidate of the party for Speaker. It was a significant fact that the Republican candidate had not denounced and repudiated that book. He did not fairly and squarely repudiate the book, because he knew that if he did so his party would repudiate him, and take up some man who did not condemn the principles of the book. The raid of JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry was not politically significant, from the commission of murder and outrages, but from the fact that it was the carrying out of a well-matured plan. These men were justly executed. But at the North the tolling of bells was heard; churches were draped in mourning; meetings of sympathy were held in many localities, in which JOHN BROWN was declared a martyr, and blasphemously compared to Jesus Christ. The universality of these demonstrations showed that the fanatical spirit of hostility to the South was widespread. Whenever the time should come that this sentiment should be able to control the Government, the failure of our experiment of self-government would be demonstrated. It would then become necessary to adopt some form of government under which men could be reached who disregard compacts and compromises. The election of a Republican Speaker would act as an encouragement to this sectional party, and aid them in the Presidential contest. Hence, all the elements of opposition ought to come together while they have the power, and defeat the attempt of that revolutionary party to place one of their number in the Speaker's chair.

He proceeded to show that the Democracy had done all in their power to conciliate and bring about a Union of all the conservative members in opposition to the Republicans. Why had they failed in their attempts? It was true there were antagonistic political principles, but those differences were of minor consequence and could be safely held in abeyance until this crisis should have passed away. The Anti-Lecompton men stood aloof because of an issue which was passed and gone. True, they had peculiar views in regard to the Territories, but that was an issue far in the future, if it ever was to arise. Nobody desired to disturb the Slavery question in New-Mexico, Nebraska, or Utah. Let the people of those Territories do as they like. Nobody would interfere with them. Why should the Democracy be divided on these questions, while the honest creditors of this Government were going into bankruptcy? All the great interests of the country demanded that the House should be speedily organized on a conservative basis, and it was only the little, trading politicians of the country who prevented it. It was the misfortune of the nation that it was too much controlled by this contemptible class. He hoped loftier and patriotic views would obtain in this House, and that they would come together and secure the organization upon proper concessions. He was ready to support any conservative man, either Democrat, American or Anti-Lecompton, upon whom a successful combination could be formed. He had no doubt every man who should make the necessary concessions of party principle in order to defeat the Republicans would be fully and cordially sustained by his constituents. The time had come when the Southern States began to fear they were no longer to be treated as equals in the Union. He had done all he could to promote the Union sentiment in his State, and would be prepared to make any sacrifices to preserve the Union in its original spirit; but the feeling was gaining strength at the South that they were to be branded with the degradation of inferiority. That feeling must be arrested, or the Union will be lost. Gentlemen need not talk of coercion. That was as idle as the winds. The South knew her resources and power, and would treat all threats with contempt. The time had come when the South would make no more concessions. He was grateful to the patriotic Democrats of the North, who stood up so nobly in defence of the rights of the South, and deprecated the attempts to read Northern Democrats out of the party upon minor issues. Would to God he could read half a million of men into it; with that additional strength the Union would be preserved, sectionalism put down, and peace and prosperity restored to the country. If sectionalism could not be put down in the next Presidential contest, he would urge a Congress of Southern States to take counsel for their own safety. That Congress would insist upon guarantees of equal rights in the Territories, and declare that the South would remain in political fellowship with no State which persists in legislation hostile to the rights of the South. Then they ought to go one step further, and secure themselves by some guarantee which would protect the minority against oppression by the majority. He was in favor of a meeting of the three conservative parties to see if they could not agree upon some plan by which they could organize the House.

Mr. WELLS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said they were now near the termination of the fifth week of the struggle for Speaker. He was in favor of fair play, but in this pugilistic ring, for it could not be considered much better, there was nothing like fair play. The great majority of the Republican members had conceived it to be their duty to keep silent, and he was perfectly satisfied if that policy had been persistently adhered to from the commencement, the House would have been by this time an organized body. But the policy had been again and again broken. As it was well understood that gentlemen had rights, he for one wanted to know if it was fair play that on that side of the hall their lips should be sealed, whilst on the other side the opportunity was seized upon to send broadcast through the land disunion sentiments and doctrines at war with the stability and peace of our common Confederacy? He did not propose, however, to make a speech, but simply rose to consider the question how they were to organize. No party having a majority, he thought the House could only organize in one of two ways. It was well understood that the Republican candidate could receive no votes which had not already been given him—that he had the last man he could get, and that the South Americans and Democrats could never unite, being as radically opposed to each other as to the Republicans. The House could therefore be organized only by the voluntary withdrawal of some portion of the Americans and Democrats, or by the adoption of the plurality rule. He maintained that the election by plurality would be perfectly constitutional. The Constitution gave the House power to elect its own presiding officers, and they could do it in any way they chose, even if it were through a Committee. The adoption of the plurality rule would be the act of a majority. Let them spend no time on fruitless discussions about party principles, but meet the responsibilities resting upon them like men, and vote on and vote ever till a Speaker should be elected. He came here to work and to vote, and did not mean to leave off for dinner just when the turkey was hot. Let them stay all night, if need be, quietly and firmly discharging their duties. While they would not talk, neither would they quit their posts to go and feast on the good things of this world, while the mail contractors and creditors of the Government were suffering for the want of the money justly due them. He was in favor of the plurality rule, and for letting those who would factiously oppose it take the responsibility before the country.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) rose to correct an error in the official report of yesterday's proceedings, as given in the *Globe*. He had asked Mr. REAGAN this question! "Then, if I understand the gentleman, it is in violation of the common principles of justice to exclude Slavery from any State in the Union where it does not now exist?" To this Mr. REAGAN answered, "I think it is not only in violation of the common principles of justice but in violation of the Constitution of the United States." In the *Globe*, as printed to-day, he found the words "does not" stricken out of his question, and the words, "if done by the Federal authority," interpolated in the answer before the words, "A violation of the Constitution of the United States." In a slip from the *Globe* office he found the language given correctly as it was reported yesterday, and who was responsible for the alteration he did not know.

Mr. REGAN inquired if the gentleman had not revised and altered the question?

Mr. GOOCH—Not at all, Sir.

Mr. REAGAN said then he had wholly misapprehended the question. He understood him to inquire if it would not be a violation of common principles of justice to abolish Slavery in States, and his answer was predicated upon that understanding. As the question stood he regarded it as nonsensical, and had suggested to the reporter that the words "does not" were not intended. The merest tyro knew that the General Government had nothing to do with Slavery in the States, and could neither establish nor exclude it within State limits. He was known as a States-rights man, but he supposed every one conceded the sovereignty of States over their domestic institutions, and was surprised at such a question.

Mr. GOOCH was willing the House should judge whether or not the question was nonsensical, as of course they would judge of the answer. The gentleman had said the Territories could not exclude Slavery at the time of adoption of a State Constitution, according to principles of natural justice; and he had asked if by parity of reasoning he did not think it was outraging natural justice to continue the exclusion, or to exclude it afterwards?

Mr. REAGAN thought it contrary to natural justice to abolish Slavery in the Territories, because he regarded slaves as the property of individuals. In forming a State Constitution and organizing a sovereignty, the Territory has power, under the Constitution, to exclude Slavery, but that power could only be exercised as a revolutionary right which destroys private property, and is, therefore, violative of natural justice. But States are sovereign, and if no Slavery exists within them, the exclusion of Slavery destroys no private property, and therefore violates no principle of natural right. A man has a natural right to retain his property where he lives, but not to carry it into a sovereignty where it is not recognized as property.

Mr. GOOCH—If I understand the gentleman now, he holds that the man who lives under one sovereignty although he may have what the law recognizes as property under that sovereignty, still if he goes into a different sovereignty, he has no right to claim the property which he held at home shall there be regarded as property.

Mr. REAGAN—No man has a right, upon a plea of natural right, to interfere with a sovereignty; but a man who goes with others into a common Territory of the Union, with property recognized by the Federal Government, as well as by his State Government, has an interest in the formation of the new sovereignty. A revolutionary right of States to destroy property is recognized by international law, but it is the right of power, and is exercised in derogation of the natural right of individuals.

Mr. GOOCH failed to see that the gentleman had answered the question he put; but he was willing to let the question stand, if he was willing to let the answer stand. It seemed to him, however, that such extensive alterations of the official record of their proceedings should not be permitted.

Mr. REAGAN assured the gentleman that he had made the alteration in good faith, and with no design to misrepresent him.

Mr. GOOCH—I am perfectly satisfied so far as he and I are personally concerned.

There was a call of the House preliminary to a vote for Speaker.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said there was still one gentleman on the Democratic side absent, owing to sickness, who had not paired off. He had sent been for. He trusted gentlemen on the other side would see how proper it was to make a pair for that gentleman.

Cries from the Republican side, "No, no!"

Mr. COCHRANE said the action of the Republican side then forced him to make a dilatory movement, and that was to adjourn.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded by the Democratic side and ordered.

The motion was disagreed to, 76 against 135.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) nominated Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.)

The House proceeded to vote.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) when his name was called said as Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was somehow mixed up in the John Brown affair, he could not vote for him, but for JOHN SHERMAN. [Laughter.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM at a subsequent period retorted by saying he should very much like to vote for Mr. POTTER, but as the latter was a contradiction of the remark of SHAKESPEARE, that "when the brains are out the man is dead," he should vote for Mr. HOUSTON. [Cries of "Good" from the Democratic side, and laughter.]

The ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	212
Necessary to a choice	107
For Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	104
For Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,)	69
For Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (American,)	7
For Mr. H. F. Clark, of New-York, (A. L. Dem.,)	4
Scattering	28

The House again voted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) nominated Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.)

The ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	211
Necessary to a choice	106
For Mr. SHERMAN	103
For Mr. BOCOCK	56
For Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (Am.,)	8
For Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,)	6
Scattering	38

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) rose and was immediately surrounded by a circle of gentlemen from both sides eager to listen to him. He said he supposed it was perfectly obvious to every gentleman that there is not the remotest propability that the House will organize for an indefinite time to come; that we are not one jot nearer to a solution of our difficulties than we were the first day we assembled. How long is this thing to go on? Some gentlemen have urged the plurality rule; but many of us believe, rightfully or wrongfully, that that is unconstitutional in spirit, and cannot consistently vote for it. To the end of time, I will never vote for it, because I think the Constitution, in declaring that the House shall elect its Speaker and officers, meant a majority of the House—not a portion of it. There are three parties here opposed to the Republican Party—the Democrats, the Southern Opposition and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. The latter are only a handful, but no doubt includes thoroughly conscientious men. I differ with them in toto as to their action, but am willing to concede that every man acts from conscientious convictions, of duty as I do myself. I should be the last to impute unworthy motives to any man; but there is no need of discussing past issues. Here are three organizations—if we can dignify Anti-Lecompton men as an organization, and it seems to me they are rather disorganizers—but here are three parties, equally opposed to Republican doctrine.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.) interrupting—I am an Anti-Lecompton Democrat—but I don't believe the five of us acting together here are disorganizers. How could we possibly organize the House unless we voted for Mr. SHERMAN? If we voted for Mr. BOCOCK or Mr. MILLSON, or any other Democrat, our votes would not elect.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)—I should like to say this, in reply to the remark of the gentleman from South Carolina that we are disorganizers. I agree that we should be so whenever he can show us that a union of American and Democratic organizations in this House is practicable, and we do not then vote so as to organize. Till then, we stand on the same basis as other members.

Mr. MILES—I don't care to go into any discussion of refinements or subtile argumentation on this subject. Here is the plain common sense condition of things, and the country has to decide upon it. The Democrats have come here numbering enough in their own ranks, in conjunction with the Anti-Lecompton men and Southern Opposition, to defeat the election of a Republican. I suppose that proposition no one will deny. The Southern Opposition say again and again, whenever we can show it to be possible to elect a Democrat with the aid of their votes, we shall have them. The Anti-Lecompton men say the same.

VOICES—No, no! We have not said so!

Mr. MILES—Well, some of them have. I am taking that as an argument.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York—We shall be disorganizers if we don't.

Mr. MILES—I desire to be interrupted if I don't state facts fairly.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—Why are not the Lecompton men disorganizers if they don't come to us when they can elect SHERMAN, as much as when they refuse to go that side? [Laughter.]

Mr. ADRAIN—It is true, in not voting for SHERMAN we keep the House from being organized, but I presume the five Anti-Lecompton Democrats on this floor have the same right to their action as others, and will vote for whom they please. As far as I am concerned—and I believe I speak the sentiments of gentlemen who act with me—we are desirous of organizing the House as speedily as possible; but we have not seen any opportunity when our votes will tell. When the South Americans and Democrats upon this floor unite in a body and show a formidable force in opposition to the Republican candidate, then the five Anti-Lecompton Democrats will be called upon to act definitely. Whenever that time arrives, we will vote as best agrees with our own judgments.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)—I desire to ask the gentleman from New-Jersey a single question.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.)—I object. [Confusion.]

Mr. MILES—I have the floor, and have not the slightest objection to the question.

Mr. HICKMAN—The gentleman from New-Jersey speaks of five Anti-Lecompton Democrats here. I wish to know who these five are by name. I want to know whether he includes in his list such men as in their districts had the undivided vote of the Republican Party and a few Democrats with them, or whether he means to include those who had to run against both Democratic and Republican organization. As I understand the position of certain Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who now refuse to affiliate with Republicans to organize the House, in their districts they were regarded as so ultra that Republicans retired from the contest and gave them undivided support. They could receive Republican votes, but cannot vote for a Republican. I wish to define my position and know whether I stand in as good a position as a Democrat as those who now wash their hands of Republicanism. I had to run against both Republican and Administration Democrats, (if an Administration man can with propriety be called a Democrat.) I wish now to give notice, as it is perfectly apparent this House cannot be organized by a majority, that whenever a motion is made at least for some time, to proceed to ballot, I intend to amend by adding the plurality rule, in the shape of a proviso, and then I will discover, if I have not already discovered, who are in favor of organization, and who against. Why, Sir, this Democratic Party, as representing the Administration on this floor, ought to be seen by the country. Gentlemen say they are anxious for their remarks to go out to the country. We hear every now and then they wish this House and the country to understand thus and so. I wish the country could just look in and see the condition of this so-called National Democracy representing the Administration. A more perfect type of the Administration could not be perfectly organized. Demorlized, without coherence of any kind, and because they are in this pitiable, contemptible condition, this House is to be kept unorganized, and the country in an uproar from one end to another. I shall move to amend the next motion to ballot by annexing the plurality rule.

VOICES—You won't get it. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)—I have been here about five weeks and have carefully abstained from opening my mouth.

VOICES (on the Republican side)—Louder.

Mr. DAVIS—I will talk loud before I am through. I have not consumed one moment's time in this House, and would fain continue silent to the end of this contest, but the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HICKMAN) have made it necessary for me to explain my position. I shall do so candidly, decidedly, independently. I don't understand the right of any man to catechise me as to any vote I shall give. I stand here an independent Representative of twenty-four thousand freemen, and I intend to represent those freemen as becomes a freeman in this Hall. [Applause.] Sir, the gentleman has referred to the manner in which some of us have been elected. I never inquired how any man is elected, for it is none of my business; but inasmuch as inquiry has been made, I desire to tell the gentleman, and to tell this House, and to tell the country [laughter] how I was elected here. I was elected here as a Democrat by a majority of four thousand votes in my district, and in the seventy speeches I made in that contest I declared I was a Democrat, and had never stopped nor doubted an article of my political faith. I ran against a Democrat, as an independent man, and as an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, denouncing that one measure and that measure alone of this Administration, and I have not to this hour changed my principles or policy, and I never expect to abate a single iota of them. No gentleman has a right to ask how I intend to vote; but I will say, I intend my vote shall, to the last, indicate my preference for Speaker. I have voted steadily for an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and will say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that much as I respect Mr. SHERMAN personally, I will not vote for him until these walls fall down. [Vigorous applause on the Democratic side.] I never understood when I commenced fighting this battle against the Administration, I was to be sold into the arms and embraces of Republicanism. [More applause from the Democrats.]

Mr. HICKMAN—I should like to know whether, in his canvass, the gentleman did not denounce the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN as being corrupt and dishonest, inasmuch as he seems disposed to unbosom himself. I raised no controversy with him. [Laughter.] I made a simple inquiry of the gentleman from New-Jersey, as to who were the five Anti-Lecompton Democrats, but as the gentleman from Indiana has chosen to take up the glove, I shall be perfectly willing to compare records on points of Democracy. I must remind him that he has not answered my main inquiry, as to whether he did not receive the whole Republican vote of his District?

Mr. DAVIS—In the first place, I did not denounce the Administration, except upon one question. Secondly, I got a majority of the Democrats, every American vote and a large majority of the Republicans in my district, and if the election had been two weeks further off I believe I would have got every man in the district. [Great laughter.] I did not rise for a speech, but will give my views when the proper time comes.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.)—Did not you denounce the Dred Scott decision in a public meeting at Indianapolis, after the election, in the presence of two thousand people, and say that no man who indorsed that decision could carry a single county in Indiana?

Mr. DAVIS—"I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word." That is the very point I wanted. I did no such thing, Sir! [Applause on the Democratic side of the House.]

Mr. PORTER, (pulling newspaper out of pocket)—Now, Sir, does my colleague acknowledge the Democratic organ of his State? Here is a report of his speech. I will ask the Clerk to read it; and I say that report was correct because I had the honor to hear that eloquent speech—eloquent the gentleman was on that occasion—and I never knew a man elicit such applause as followed that declaration.

Mr. PORTER sent the paper to the Clerk.

Mr. DAVIS—Mr. Clerk—

VOICES—on the Republican side—Read, read. [Great confusion.]

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, rose to a point of order. He objected to everything until order should be restored.

Mr. GROW said there would be order if they would keep quiet on the Democratic side.

Mr. PORTER—My colleague gave way.

Mr. DAVIS—I don't give way for anything but a question. [Ironical laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. PORTER—Do I understand my colleague refuses to allow the passage to be read?

Mr. DAVIS—That is my business, and I will come to it directly if you will just take your seat. I understand this whole thing. [Cries of "Read, read," and confusion.] I am not to be thrown off my guard, nor intimidated. Mr. Clerk, my honorable colleague says he heard me make that speech. I think it was eloquent, and I am glad he had a taste for eloquence. He asked me if I did not denounce the Dred Scott decision. I say it is totally, wilfully and maliciously false, let the charge come from what quarter it may. ["Order, order," and sensation."

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.)—I think it due to my colleague, when he is assailed in this rude manner, to say that I heard that speech, and it was the general remark among Republicans who heard it, that they never heard a better Republican speech in their lives. Gentlemen, the gentleman did denounce the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. DAVIS—I repeat the charge is a falsehood, and the utterer of it is a slanderer upon this floor, [order! order!] and I am responsible here or elsewhere for that declaration. [Great confusion.] I know exactly what is in that paper, Sir. I am not to be intimidated by these men, Sir.

VOICE—"Keep cool, DAVIS!"

Mr. DAVIS—I am just as cool as a Summer's morning. I know what I did say. So far as that *Sentinel* is concerned, the editor and I have not exchanged a word for four years. He opposed my election with a bitterness hitherto unknown in political contests in our State. I never read the synopsis till last week, when I heard it was reported I have denounced the Dred Scott decision. Although it is not a fair synopsis, I am not afraid or ashamed to have it read here or elsewhere. I will not take back a single position I have honestly entertained for the Presidency, much less for that Speaker's Chair. [Laughter on the Republican side, and cries of "Oh," "Oh."] Yes, I know perfectly well what I say. I know that speech has been used to operate on certain gentlemen of this side against me. I know it was used clandestinely and meanly by gentlemen on that side.

Mr. PORTER—Mr. Clerk, a word——

Mr. DAVIS—No, Sir, not a word—just now, till I give you liberty. I believed so far as the Dred Scott decision was concerned, it was right, but I did not give it that interpretation the President of the United States gave it in his special message, and I said further—for I have no secrets—that in my opinion any man who took the ground that the Constitution of the United States *per se* established Slavery in the Territories of the United States, could not carry a single county in my State. Now, if the gentlemen had kept cool they would have heard honestly and candidly what I did say and still say—

VOICES—You had better keep cool, thirty-nine.

Mr. DAVIS—I am as cool as you are, and as able to protect myself as you are. I understand what I am about. That is all I said about that decision, and I believe that synopsis does not say that I named the Dred Scott decision at all. I only referred to the President's Message where it said that the Constitution carries and establishes Slavery in the Territories. I said I was elected as an Independent man. The gentleman who ran against me was an Anti-Lecomptonite, and he and I differed, politically, scarcely a hair's breadth; but the Convention which nominated him, voted down a resolution indorsing me, and I felt it a duty to appeal from a packed Convention to the majesty of the people. I did so, was sustained by all parties, and that is the way and manner I found my way back here again.

Mr. PORTER wanted to reply.

Mr. MILES claimed the floor.

Mr. ADRAIN wanted to say something.

Everybody was shouting in wild confusion.

Mr. MILES—I wanted to be distinctly understood, when I got up to make a few remarks I did not expect to have this long political discussion. I will yield for a reply, but not for the introduction of what the gentleman's colleague would not consent to have read. That would not be courteous to him.

Mr. PORTER—I wish to call the House back.

Mr. MILES—Just hear what I have to say. If the gentleman desires to reply to his colleague, he can do so, but I do not yield for the introduction—

Mr. DAVIS—I do not object to his reading it.

Mr. MILES—Oh, very well.

Mr. BRANCH—I object.

VOICES—Too late. [Confusion.]

Mr. PORTER—I wish to bring back this House.

Mr. BURNETT—I rise to a question of order. I cannot hear. [Laughter, and a prolonged scene of disorder.]

Mr. RUFFIN—This is all disreputable. Let us adjourn and to-morrow I will consent to listen for six hours to these personal quarrels. [Laughter.]

Mr. PORTER—I wish to bring the House back to the point of departure. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCRAE objected to anything but the reading of the paper. [More confusion.]

Mr. GROW—How did the gentleman from Mississippi get the floor?

Mr. MCRAE—I call the gentleman from Pennsylvania to order.

VOICE—That's right; he is out of order. [Laughter.]

Mr. PORTER—I asked my colleague (Mr. DAVIS) constantly, whether he had not upon the stump, and at a public meeting in Indianapolis, denounced the Dred Scott decision. He denied it. I ask the Clerk to read from the *Indiana State Sentinel* of Nov. 19.

The Clerk read from the report to the effect that Mr. DAVIS said it was given out in high quarters that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories and maintains it there; that no Democrat North holds that doctrine, and no man who takes that ground can carry a single county North of Mason and Dixon's Line; that the Republicans said in 1856 that the Democratic as a Pro-Slavery party, and if the President's doctrine was that of the true Democracy, then the Republicans were in the right; but he entered a solemn protest against this new doctrine, and for that he must expect to be denounced as a renegade, &c.

Mr. PORTER—I am willing the question between us should go to the country. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] This was an open declaration against the Dred Scott decision, and it was not a mere synopsis. His colleague's friends would be surprised at his declaration that he did not denounce that decision. He was surprised at his colleague's attempt to divert the minds of the Democrats from the real issue by attempting to get up a quarrel. He had never been afraid of either the intellect or the personal courage of his colleague. He denied having exhibited this paper, except to those who asked for it, and not above five members had seen it. [Laughter.] That made no difference. When a public man makes a public declaration, if he has proper sense of honor he will not shrink from any exposition.

Mr. DAVIS—As to care and responsibility for my district, I will take care of it if my colleague will take care of his own district. I am responsible to my constituents and to them alone. My colleague said I had denounced the Dred Scott decision, and that this fact would be established by the *Sentinel*. I said it was false, for the words "Dred Scot" were not mentioned by me. [Laughter from the Republican side.] I never denounced that decision. When I was so accused I said the charge was false, and put the brand upon it. I respect all the decisions of the Supreme Court and will obey them all, but I have the right to put my own construction upon them, and to differ from the President.

Mr. DUNN—I won't ask you to yield.

The confusion now became worse than ever. The clerk endeavored to suppress the disorder.

Mr. MILES—The debate has taken a beneficial turn. I like to see this discussion. [Laughter.] I like to see individuals announce their opinions and define their positions, and state what they intend to do, and what they do not intend to do, and not like the gentleman from New-York, (CLARK,) show how we could not organize. [Laughter.]

Mr. DUNN apologized to Mr. MILES for his apparent rudeness in insisting on occupying the gentleman's time. He supposed he had the floor by leave of his colleague.

Mr. MILES said that no apology was necessary, seeing the gentleman did not intend anything wrong.

Mr. DUNN thought from the courtesy of Mr. MILES and his knowledge of the rules, he would cheerfully give him an opportunity to reply to what Mr. DAVIS said was false. He had not been accustomed to hear such language. He begged to say to Mr. DAVIS that he (DUNN) spoke to the people of Indiana, who knew both of them. Even in our Courts of Justice, by two witnesses the truth may be established, and there was an additional one in the paper which had just been read. His colleague said that he did not, in the canvass, denounce the Dred Scott decision, but there were thousands of living witnesses who will read this debate with surprise; and in due time will tell the country what he said. He (DUNN) heard the speech of Mr. DAVIS in Indianapolis, on the occasion when the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS were there in mass meeting, to express their feelings with regard to him and the Administration. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. On the platform were men who had grown gray in the Democratic ranks, and they used the language which is so familiar to Republican ears. The fiercest Abolitionist never denounced the Dred Scott decision with more bitterness and force than did his colleague. As to the charge of falsehood, he (DUNN) would leave that to the people of Indiana. Adjourned.

PERSONAL.

The valuable library of the late poet, Dr. James G. Percival, has been sent from New-Haven to Messrs. Leonard & Co., of this City, by whom it will be disposed of for account of the mortgagees, at public auction. It contains 10,000 volumes, and is variously appraised at from $10,000 to $30,000.

Mr. P. McD. Collins writes to a friend in New-Orleans that he has arrived in St. Petersburg, and that he expected soon to bring before the Russian Government his project for uniting America and Europe by telegraph, by the way of Behring's Straits.

Rev. John G. Fee publishes a card in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in relation to the alleged reception of a box of Sharpe's rifles, at Cogar's Landing, in Jessamine County. Mr. Fee denies the truth of the affair, and says that if it were true the act was done by some malicious person to injure him in the popular estimation.

John B. Trippe, the State Treasurer of Georgia, has resigned on account of ill health, and Capt. John Jones, of Baldwin County, has been appointed in his place.

Mr. Joseph Ganahl, United States Attorney for the Savannah, Georgia, District, has resigned his position as he finds his private practice much more lucrative than the salary which he receives.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Thomas O'Brien, formerly pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Rochester, and more recently stationed in Lima, died in that village on Saturday last.

Captain M. Wilson, a soldier of the war of 1812, died in Newburgh on the 15th ult., aged 86 years. He was commanding officer of a body of 60 picked men sent to resist the attack of the British fleet on New-London. His company at another period was encamped at the town of Rye, when the British fleet menaced that place. For sixteen years he has been a member of the Baptist Church.

Message of Governor Chase, of Ohio.

TAXATION—THE FINANCES AND STATE DEBT—COLORED SUFFRAGE AND EDUCATION—THE HARPER'S FERRY FORAY.

Governor CHASE alludes briefly, in opening his Message, to the events of the past year, and then passes to a treatment of the financial condition of the State.

FINANCES.

The amount of debts, of whatever description, State, corporate, commercial, and every other, is now estimated at $240,000,000; but of these, not less, probably, than one-third would be canceled by payment of other debts embraced in the same aggregate. The whole existing debt constituting a real charge upon the whole existing property, hardly, if at all, exceeds $160,000,000; about one-sixth of its value. If this sum be compared, not merely with the entire property, but with the entire products of the State, which, according to my estimate in 1858, amounted in 1857 to $261,857,500, and doubtless exceeded that sum in 1859, or with the probable net products after deducting the consumption, direct and indirect, of the people, the gratification afforded by the spectacle of our general prosperity, will not be sensibly abated. The whole amount of receipts into the Treasury during the last year was $3,520,154, and the balance from the preceding year was $226,118. The total sum subject to disbursement in 1859, was $3,746,272. Of this sum, $22,000 was realized from drafts in anticipation of the revenue of 1860; $2,939,733 were received from levies on the Grand List of 1858 of one mill and a half on the dollar for Common Schools; one-tenth of a mill for School Libraries; nine tenths for Sinking Fund; seven-twentieths for reimbursement of Temporary Loan, and seven-tenths for general expenses of State Government. These levies, amounting in the aggregate to three mills and eleven-twentieths on the dollar, assessed upon the taxable valuation of $840,806,031, exhibited by the Grand List of 1858, would have produced, if fully collected, $2,984,840. The difference between this sum and the revenue actually received—about forty-five thousand dollars—is attributable to costs of collection, variations between delinquencies unpaid and delinquencies collected, and errors in assessment.

THE STATE DEBT.

In January, 1845, after the completion of the public works, and after the abandonment of the policy of aid to public improvements by State subscriptions to the stock of railroad, canal and turnpike companies, the entire debt was $19,251,170; of which the reducible debt was $17,796,057, and the irreducible, $1,455,123. From that time the reducible debt was gradually diminished, until the defalcation and debts contracted in anticipation of revenue created a necessity for the temporary loan of $700,000, which was authorized by your predecessors and negotiated in 1838, and is reimbursable on the 1st of July, 1860, and 1st of March, 1861. At the close of 1859, the entire debt was thus constituted: The foreign debt was $13,621,857 20; the domestic debt, $275,385, making the whole reducible debt $13,897,242 20; the irreducible debt was $2,534,076 05; and the temporary loan, $700,000, making a total of $17,131,319 15. From this amount may properly be deducted $288,154, already collected for part payment of the temporary loan.

COLORED SUFFRAGE AND EDUCATION.

An act of the last General Assembly directs the judges of elections to reject the votes of persons who may appear to have a distinct and visible admixture of African blood. It is not very easy to determine what is a distinct admixture of that description of blood, or when it may be said to be visible. It is quite certain, however, that it is beyond the power of the Legislature to enlarge or abridge the right of suffrage defined by the Constitution. By that instrument it is restricted to white male citizens. The question, who are included in the description, is not for the Legislature, but for the Courts. An attempt to decide it by enactment must necessarily be mischievous, both in itself and as a precedent. The act referred to is not only such an attempt, but it gives to judges of elections, under a loose and uncertain rule, a large and dangerous power, capable of being perverted to extreme abuse. I therefore recommend its repeal. The Constitution declares that there shall be no Slavery in this State, nor involuntary servitude, except for punishment of crime. To give effect to this provision and to arrest the practice, becoming common through impunity, of seizing and taking out of the State, without any warrant or process of law, persons claimed as fugitives from service, though often

CITY RAILROADS.

What City Railroads Might Be—Necessity for an Improved Pavement.

Our whole system of City Railways is a compromise between the convenience of the largest number of passengers and the inconvenience of private and goods traffic; but since it accommodates more people, in a shorter time, at less expense, and with more economy of street room, than omnibuses, its bad points can be tolerated *if they are necessary*.

But it will appear, not only that they are unnecessary, but that all traffic may enjoy the positive advantage of a Railway—and more, that the car track itself may be protected from the injury now incident to it; for when other vehicles cannot use it they will abuse it; their wheels hammer it loose in crossing it, and depress trenches in the pavement at the side of it when striking the rail at an acute angle which will not allow them to cross it, and these side stones are easily hammered down, because they stop short at the rail and do not break joints with another layer of stones, so as to form a continuous pavement. There is everything to gain and nothing to loose by the proposed reform.

The remedy involves two fundamental, and, in the present practice, opposing, principles—easy traction and easy adhesion. In any street so crowded that these two conditions cannot be carried out in separate parts of it, the way must be smooth to allow small tractive power, and rough to give the horses' feet a good hold. In suburbs, and in streets where "long" traffic prevails and "short" and cross traffic is limited, a wide tramway, with a horse-track between the trams or rails, gives not only cars, but all other vehicles a smooth running surface—*i. e.*, it practically lightens all loads, so that every description of team can maintain a fast trot, and thus not only keep out of the way of passenger-carriages, but economize the time and cost of general transportion. Such rails are laid in Walnut and Chesnut streets, in Philadelphia, and are used *by every vehicle in the street*, giving the advantage of a railway to the universal traffic. Our own fashion of deep-trough rails, adapted only to carrying flanged wheels, and to rapid destruction by all others, is not only less economical for the purposes designed, but more or less a nuisance to the other traffic, even in suburbs and the through traffic streets mentioned. A wheel once in that fatal trough—an inch and three-quarters deep in some cases—does not easily get out, so its companion wheel will, by long running in one place, hammer a trench in the pavement, if it does not happen to fit the railway gauge, and when it does come out, by a pull almost at a right angle with the rail, there is a twist and a wrench of track, axle and wheel, and possibly a criticism from the driver more apt than chaste. Not only is there one projection on each rail sufficiently high to hold a locomotive at forty miles an hour on a sharp curve, but there are two, so that if a common carriage should happen to fit the gauge, both wheels must climb out of the unnecessary gutter. The Philadelphia rail is not merely wide enough (seven inches) to fit almost every convenient gauge of every variety of vehicle, so that all may use it; but it has no trough, but merely an upward projection on one side, only three-quarters of an inch high, forming the tread for the car-wheel. Over this tread, wheels will rise quite easily when required to turn off the track, and even this is higher than is necessary. Half an inch height of rail above the general level is amply sufficient to hold a well-constructed car upon the track.

But in the case of great business streets, where crowded, cross and short traffic prevail, the wide, flat rail, although practical where our chasm rail would be intolerable, is not exactly the thing required. Horses would slip on it, especially in streets where constant traffic necessitates watering the pavement. And its advantages would be almost wholly confined to the cars, since their constant stopping would delay such vehicles as should attempt to follow them on the rails; and since goods traffic and carriages would be constantly stopping at the side-walk or turning into side streets. Both the elements, smoothness and roughness, are required, and they can both be practically secured—not with flanged wheels, however. Here we run against the railway theory, popular and almost universal, because no urgent demand for an improvement has yet exposed its fallacy. Many people seem to believe that the reason why a car will carry twice as many people as an omnibus, with a given power, is because it spoils a street with its trenches, and brings in new principles of locomotion unsuited to all other vehicles—that the easy running of a car must necessarily interfere with all other traffic. On the contrary, a twenty-four passenger omnibus will run more easily than a twenty-four passenger car on the car's track.

It is all a question—the strength and weight of the carriages being equal—first and chiefly, of the smoothness of the track, and secondly, of the diameter of the wheels. A car runs no more easily because its wheels are flanged, and the street guttered and furrowed as a consequence—on the contrary, it runs harder, for the flanges grind against the sides of the rails. The flanges simply prevent that most convenient and necessary feature of short city traffic—ability to turn out. But how shall the horses get adhesion on a track smooth for its whole width? Steam-propelled wheels require no holes in the road, and steam does not slip down and break its legs. But since our Common Council has forbidden its use, the chances of its showing whether it is practicable are not very propitious. Besides, the enthusiastic and reckless British are beginning to use steam in their streets, and we have not been accustomed to follow their example. Since we must tolerate horses for the present, we must give them adhesion, but the depressions in the pavement for holding their shoe-corks need not be sufficiently broad or deep to interfere with the rotation of wheels of large diameter. Indeed, no setting of a wheel of any diameter into such indentations is necessary. Let a perfectly solid and flat iron pavement be laid, having in its surface little slots or trenches, say an inch wide, three-fourths of an inch long, (or up and down the street,) and four inches apart, breaking joints with one another. These slots would catch and hold the feet of horses, as well as would the slots usually made in the surface or at the joints of stones. They would make a regular honeycomb of the top of the pavement. Then let the tires of vehicles be two inches wide, and, as any one will see, by making a sketch of it, the wheel would always rest on at least one inch width of perfectly flat, level and smooth surface, never sinking into any of the slots. In short, the whole pavement might be made, if kept decently clean, as smooth as a Prussian railway for wheels, and more suitably rough than a new Belgian pavement for horses; and it would keep in good condition for a quarter of a century. Such a pavement would be very expensive anywhere but in Broadway, but here it is half made up already. The present stone surface is a good foundation for a covering of iron. It is laid, not directly on the concrete bottom, but a coating of sand, which is not very solid, intervenes, and the stones themselves, if removed, would be valuable for other streets. But the concrete bottom is exactly the thing. Another layer of concrete on this to raise it sufficiently, would make, perhaps, the best possible foundation for a permanent way of iron.

But if this plan cannot be introduced—if the cross, diagonal and short traffic of such streets as Broadway cannot have railway ease of traction—it can at least be uninterrupted by the means which give such traction to through traffic. A deep I rail, firmly set into the pavement so as to project only half an inch above it, would give ample flange room for car wheels, and a railway for such wide wheels as could keep on it, without sensibly inconveniencing diagonal traffic, and without causing horses to slip, since the width of the rail would be less than that of a horse's foot. Or such a rail might be level with the top of the pavement, flange room being cut in the stone at its side. This would give no interruption whatever to other wheels or to horses' adhesion. And such a rail would be extremely stiff and permanent, besides constituting, with its top and bottom flanges, a key between the layers of stones on each side of it, and thus preventing them from sinking through the want of such a connection.

If we are to have a railroad in Broadway, let us, by all means, have something different from our trough system. A good set of I rails, almost or quite even with the pavement, and light cars, carrying only their complement of passengers, would relieve the street of at least one-half of the space occupied by the present passenger-carrying vehicles, and thus facilitate all other traffic. But four trenches, an inch and three-quarters deep, would be little else than a thorough nuisance.

TUBAL CAIN.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Another Great Excitement in San Francisco—The Sherreback Claim—Dow Jr.'s Death and Burial.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859.

Something more serious than an earthquake has shaken San Francisco since my last. Rincon Hill and the whole of the south part of the city has felt a shiver and a tremor so threatening that the last earthquake—the fourth since December opened—produced no sensation whatever, and the whole town from Telegraph Hill to Mission Creek is thrown into such excitement that the very stupidest meeting you can go to is a political gathering, although we are within 24 hours of an election, which, at other times, would have absorbed the entire attention. I refer to the Sherreback claim, which, like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, startled the San Franciscans out of their senses just three hours after the last steamer sailed.

This claim is founded on a grant made by a Mexican Prefect to one PETER SHERREBACK, an old Californian, in 1845. It seems that the Prefects had the power to make small grants to citizens out of the common lands of the Pueblo,—all that was necessary to their procurement being, that the petitioner for one should build a house on it and erect a fence or dig a ditch about it. Shortly after the American occupation, notice was given to all claimants under Mexican grants to grounds within the City of San Francisco, that their claims must be filed within a brief specified time in the office of the Alcalde. SHERREBACK'S official position made it necessary that he himself should write and post these notices. Only a few months ago it came out in evidence in Court that SHERREBACK did this little duty, yet it does not appear that he filed his own claim. If he had one, he seems to have forgotten all about it, or to have thought it not worth the trouble.

Still, in March, 1853, he petitioned the Board of Land Commissioners to be put in possession of his claim, which was located, in the most general terms, about Rincon Hill, and affirmed to contain 195 acres. The Commissioners took abundant testimony, and ended on the 1st of November, 1855, by rejecting it. Three months after it was appealed to the United States States District Court, but the parties whose property would be damaged by its establishment were so sure that it could never amount to anything, that they never gave it a thought. The lawyers, attorneys for the claimants, fell a squabbling, and the defence lost sight of it. On the 24th of March, 1856, it was submitted without argument. Just a month later it was restored to the trial-docket for further testimony, but not a particle was forthcoming. The District-Attorney did not even put in a brief, and so on the 5th of December, 1859, before 9 o'clock in the morning, Judge HOFFMAN filed an opinion confirming the claim, and the same hour sailed for New-York.

At the first blush, it seemed as if Judge HOFFMAN was disposed to run away from his own decision, but the explanation was satisfactory: that if he had given his decision the Saturday before, which was the last of the term, there would have been no remedy but by appealing to the Supreme Court at Washington, where only the law-points involved could be considered; whereas by waiting till the opening of the next term, as he did, six months were given for it to be reopened in Judge MCALLISTER'S Court. The District-Attorney does not get off so easy. Judge HOFFMAN pretty plainly hints that if he had done his duty, the calamity could not have occurred.

Now, all that the Court professed to pass upon, was SHERREBACK'S claim to a title—the ultimate location of it is reserved for the survey, which cannot be ordered until the title is finally confirmed. And so it comes out that no two men agree what the bounds are. As the smoke clears up, however, it comes out that there are three sets of claimants to the claim, and they all locate it differently. The only definite thing about it is that a certain old tree, long since grubbed up and rotted to dust, was either at the centre or in one corner of the square. But what tree or where it stood witnesses essentially disagree about. One party urge that it was south of the settled part of the City and in a swamp. Another fixes it where there have been many improvements, but mostly in the hands of small owners who can't fight the claim. A third party, and they are the men of means among the claimants, plant it right over the Fifth-avenue and Madison-square of our growing town. If their location is the true one, Judge HOFFMAN'S opinion dispossesses our biggest bankers and wealthiest men—turns out of house and home JOHN PARROT, Collector WASHINGTON, Dr. SCOTT, Judge CROW and men of that style, who naturally very much dislike to be ousted from such comfortable houses as they have.

In old times they would have talked of lynching the Judge that let down such a curse upon their heads; but in 1859 San Franciscans are a law-abiding people, and they don't even speak of the Court with indignation. They do insist, however, that the claim was conceived in forgery, and supported by perjury, and they promise not to compromise a dime's worth, but to fight it out and prosecute the authors of the claim as swindlers, for the example's sake. They say it is trumped up not with the slightest hope of getting possession, but with the expectation that parties who must sell or mortgage property covered by it will pay five or ten per cent. its value for quit-claims. Whether the Sherreback claim is a swindle or not, there is no denying that out of such claims, which could not stand an open airing in Court, men have made fortunes by quit-claiming property under them.

By your last advices you were informed of the miserable death of "Dow, Jr.," who died of a drunken debauch on the 4th of December. He was as quiet, inoffensive and modest a man here as when he was preaching his "Patent Sermons" in New-York; but about once in six months he would have a big spree. He died almost unattended, in a wretched room, but not poor. He worked at the case, and contributed weekly, when sober, to the *Golden Era* a sermon. If you have seen his sermons lately, you may have thought them but repetitions of his earlier productions. But that was not so. He let his reputation suffer this suspicion by permitting his publishers, when he was out of sorts, to reprint from the volume collected out of the *Mercury*, without any intimation that the new dram came from an old bottle. Shabbily as he had treated himself, and dirty as I found him when lying in his plain red-wood coffin in the front of the stable that is used for a dead-house, you would have recognized the features as the same once so familiar in Nassau-street. He was buried in Lone Mountain Cemetery, the brief funeral procession being made up almost entirely of members of the Press.

It is glorious June weather with us, though on Monday some, who are always seeing strange sights, thought they saw ice in the early morning.

GLAUCUS.

From Another Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859.

Judge HARDY, of Calaveras County, (a State Judge,) has rendered a decision of vast importance to miners, and of much interest to Californians everywhere. It is the case of *Gillon* vs. *Blott and others*, in which plaintiff sued for an injunction to restrain miners from trespass and waste in his premises. The practice under supposed law in California has always been for miners to go where they choose to dig gold. It was held that the minerals in the soil belonged either to the Federal or State Government, and do not pass with the soil to private ownership. Consequently, if a man had bought a piece of public land, and laid it out ever so tastefully, if a gold vein happened to be discovered in it, the miners entered at will, tore up his grounds, and carried off the dust regardless of the damage to the owner of the place. Plaintiff claimed in this suit that he was the owner of the *minerals* as well as the soil. Judge HARDY sustains this view, going a little further, perhaps, than did our Supreme Court recently, in the great case of Col. FREMONT. In the latter case the Court denied the right of any party to search for the precious metals on private lands without the permission of the proprietor, or the express *license* of the Federal or State Government. But while the Supreme Court of the State holds the ownership of gold and silver contained in the private and public lands of California to be an open question; while Judge HARDY decides, without qualification, that all minerals go with the land—that an absolute title to land gives a perfect right to all it contains; that point is yet to be passed upon by the Supreme Court of California, and by that of the United States. In the meantime, however, the judgment of our State Courts in the three cases of PRESCOTT HEADLAW and DILLON, affirm the right of the private owner to be secure in the possession and enjoyment of his land, as well with regard to the minerals as any other of its appurtenances, until the passage of laws by the Federal or State Government, claiming rights which may conflict with his exclusive proprietorship.

To-morrow we have a special election for State Senator to fill a vacancy. The contest promises to be an exciting one, because of the bulkhead question, which has been made an issue. The bulkheaders have nominated an "independent" candidate to represent their interests against the anti-bulkhead nominations of both the Republican and the regular Democratic party.

LEONIDAS HASKELL, BRODERICK'S friend refuses to run as an Anti-Lecompton candidate, so that party will have no candidate in the field. The chances at present are that A. C. PEACHAS, the regular Democratic nominee, will be elected, because he is a man of high character, a large property owner, and it is believed that in a Democratic Legislature he can exert more influence against the bulkhead foes any Republican possibly could. Dr. W. B. HAMAWAY, the Republican candidate is an excellent man, and would be elected except for the fact that he cannot be expected to exert as much influence in the Legislature at this crisis as can Mr. PEACHAS.

The Republicans had a good time last night, when they fired 113 guns in honor of the recent triumphs of their party in New-York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Iowa and Kansas.

There seems to be a fixed determination to make a will for the late Senator BRODERICK; and a party whose relations with the Senator during life were of a character exciting a good deal of surprise, recently left here for Washington, where, we have been constantly assured, that the deceased *must* have left a will. It would be well for some of the friends of the late Senator to keep an eye out and see that a will is not manufactured for the occasion. That the individual in question will somehow or other manage to raise the documents required is more than suspected here.

The friends of the late E. G. PAIGE, (Dow jr.,) will be glad to learn that the Coroner's inquest disproved the supposition that he died by suicide. No traces of arsenic were found, and the jury attributed his death solely to intemperance. PAIGE was not an habitual sot, but would have his sprees every few months, lasting sometimes for two or three weeks, and it was in one of these periodical debauches that death overtook him.

THOMAS RALEIGH MAHAN—a negro minstrel, well-known as "TOM RALEIGH"—was killed in this city on Monday night last, under most distressing circumstances, and by the hands of his most intimate friend, FRANK HUSSEY, and member of the same troupe. The parties were engaged giving a concert at the Bella Union, and the homicide occurred in the midst of a performance. HUSSEY had just retired behind the curtain, when one FREDERICK ELLMORE entered the dressing-room and commenced shaking him. HUSSEY told ELLMORE to go away, that he was fatigued and did not wish to be bothered. ELLMORE continued his feeling took the cap from HUSSEY'S head, and then drew a dirk-knife. RALEIGH, who had just come from the stage, saw this act of ELLMORE, rushed towards him and caught his arm. At this instant HUSSEY stooped down to his trunk, which was within a few feet of him, took out a small-sized pistol and fired, doubtless at ELLMORE, who still held the knife. But the ball pierced the breast of RALEIGH and passed through his heart, killing him almost instantly. RALEIGH, after receiving the fire, threw up his arms and exclaimed, "My God, I am killed," then fell to the floor and expired. Deceased was a very popular vocalist, pleasing in his address, and had troops of friends. He came originally to this country in 1849, returned to his native city, Philadelphia, in 1855, and was employed there in the house of DAVID RAY & SON, clothing merchants, on Market-street. He came back early in 1857, and has since been performing as a minstrel. He was 27 years old and unmarried. His uncle and other relatives reside in Philadelphia. RALEIGH was possessed of some means, and had a certificate of deposit for $3,500, which is in the hands of the Coroner.

HENRY M. HUGHES, a native of Boston, (where he has a family,) was killed at Sacramento on Tuesday last by one JOHN ROBERTS. The parties were runners for rival steamboats. A quarrel was originated by a notorious fellow named LAWLER, with ROBERTS, in which HUGHES became involved and struck ROBERTS. A fight ensued, in which the latter drew a pistol and shot HUGHES in the abdomen, inflicting a wound from which he died in less than an hour.

WALTER SKIDMORE, formerly District Attorney of Marin County, has been arrested in this city on the serious charge of poisoning his own child by strychnine, because of jealousy of its mother. The evidence of the latter against her husband is very positive, and accused fled and was arrested on board of a vessel just as it was about to leave for Oregon.

JACOB ELTRA, who was recently convicted at Stockton of murder, and condemned to death, was informed on Monday afternoon that the day of his execution was fixed, and was advised to prepare for his fate. He frantically appeals to the clergymen who visit him, and to his counsel, to procure a reprieve or commutation of sentence. No persuasion will induce him to prepare for his inevitable and awful doom.

Dr. EDWARD OWEN, late steward of the Hospital at Fort Crook, was drowned on the 27th ult., in Cow Creek, Shasta County, while attempting to ford the stream.

The Brothers JUDD have been acquitted at Crescent City, of the murder of RATHENHEIM, in 1857.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 10th November, but bring us little news. The Honolulu *Advertiser* publishes the property and tax assessment list of the Hawaiian Islands, for 1859. From this document we learn that the grand total of the assessments of real estate is $3,584,450, and of personal property $3,441,855; total, $7,026,305. The total of carts or carriages assessed is 230; total "polls" (including all males over 18 years of age) are 17,737; horses, 27,746; mules, 2,763; dogs, 7,335. The total taxation, for general purposes, appears to be $73,015, the school tax amounts to $33,568, and the road tax to $30,247. The valuation of real estate in Honolulu is $1,461,925, and of personal property, $2,008 650; total, $3,470,575. The valuation of real estate in Lahaina is $268,237, and of personal property $261,270: total, $529,507. In Hilo the real estate was valued at $165,993, and the personal property at $176,590: total, $342,583.

On the 21st October, a newly-constructed wooden bridge over the Wailuka River, at Hilo, fell when a large pleasure party of visitors were crossing it. Among the party were R. H. DANA, Jr., of Boston, Capt. HENRY BURDETT, of the Boston ship *Rodiga*, Mrs. BURDETT, and several children of Rev. D. B. LYMAN. The party were all mounted, and when the bridge fell there ensued a fearful scene—the plunging and struggling of horses, the struggling of men and women, fragments of the railing and bridge, with deep water under them, and, added to these, the shrill wail and cry of the natives, which spread instantly over the town, carrying dismay to the hearts of all. The danger of drowning, especially with so many good swimmers in the party, and the instant aid of the natives, whose element is the water, was slight, compared with the peril arising from the horses and the broken timbers. The natives rushed to the spot, and soon were in the water, rendering valuable aid. To make a long story short, after imminent danger, the whole party escaped with life, although a few bruises were sustained in the *mêlée*.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A steamer arrived this morning from Victoria, bringing dates to the 5th inst. The weather in the Frazer River Mines was very cold, and the miners had all ceased work. Large numbers of them returned to Victoria for the Winter, bringing considerable quantities of gold dust. A search made for a lost package of dust on board a single steamer plying between Frazer River and Victoria, exposed $60,000 worth of dust to view.

Gov. DOUGLASS has declared his purpose of extending over the whole of British Columbia the liberal land sales system already in vogue in Vancouver's Island, under which agricultural lands may be had for $1 25 per acre, with liberal credits. The authorities design to invite European emigration to the country, and offer it flattering inducements for settling in the British possessions.

The Victoria *Gazette*, the pioneer Press in that region, has ceased its issues, the British journals, supported by Government patronage, having crowded it out of the field.

Spiritualists in Trouble.

SPIRITUALISM AT A DISCOUNT IN ALABAMA.

The *Spiritual Telegraph* publishes a letter from Dr. G. REDMAN, a Spiritualist, whose performances in Alabama have caused the Legislature of that State to pass an anti-Spiritualist law. Dr. REDMAN says:—"Like other towns we have visited, this place, (Montgomery,) has received a perfect shaking up, and the "dry bones" have rattled, till we have been obliged to depart, not, however, without victory perching on our banner. The circles have been composed of the *élite* of city and country, including many clergymen, members of the Legislature, (now in session), with a fair proportion of the more undeveloped portion of community. So great has been the excitement, that the more conservative church-goers sent in a petition to the Legislature asking their interference in our case. The bill—imposing a fine of fifty dollars per diem on all public Spirit-mediums—was framed and presented to the august body by Dr. MARBURY, and subsequently, by motion of Mr. CUTHBERALL, the amount was increased to five hundred dollars per day; the bill passed the house like a whirlwind, and the rules were suspended to send it directly to the Senate, where it also passed without a thought. The only negative votes given were those from members who had attended our circles. This act, declared unconstitutional and illiberal by the more sensible of the community—a virtual admission, also, from the Legislature of Alabama of the truth of the phenomena, and their inability to cope with them—will, of course, exclude any further exhibitions of the spiritual phenomena in this State. Still, it cannot interfere with the numerous family gatherings that will spring up from the seed we have sown. We feel abundantly satisfied with the week spent in Montgomery City."

COMPLIMENT TO EX-COMPTROLLER CHURCH.—The Deputies and Clerks in the Comptroller's office at Albany, have presented to Mr. CHURCH, on his retirement from office, a rich service of china, accompanied by a complimentary letter. Mr. CHURCH acknowledges the gift, and adds:

It will ever be a source of gratification to me that during the two years of our intimate official intercourse, nothing has occurred, so far as I know, to produce the slighest ill-feeling between either of you and myself, and I improve this opportunity to express my sincere thanks for the courtesy and respect which you have all uniformly extended to me. With an earnest desire for your individual, uniform and future prosperity, and with sentiments of the highest respect and esteem,

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,
S. E. CHURCH.

RIFLE-CANNON AND PROJECTILES.

Interesting Report of the Board of Officers Appointed by the Secretary of War to Test Rifle-Cannon at Fort Monroe.

The journal of all the firings with rifle-cannon, offered by the different inventors, gives the results in detail.

A description of the guns and drawings of the projectiles are herewith submitted:

OWNERS' NAMES	Calibre.	Weight of Projectile, lbs.	Weight of Charge, lbs.	1000 Yds. No. of Shots Fired.	1000 Yds. Mean Range.	2000 Yds. No. of Shots Fired.	2000 Yds. Mean Range.	Elevation, degs.	Average Range.
Ord. Department	8-pdr.	9	1	2	1000	5	1850	2	1270
Ord. Department	6-pdr.	14	1⅝	22	1144	4	.....	.....	.....
Dr. Craig's	9-pdr.	13	1⅝	17	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Capt. Rowan's	9-pdr.	13	1⅝	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Capt. Gorgas'	9-pdr.	19⅝	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dr. Reed's	6-pdr.	12	1⅜	26	1200	6	952	9	6
Dr. Reed's	12-pr.	16	2	49	1600	3	.....	.....	.....
Mr. Abbott's	6-pdr.	10⅜	1⅛	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mr. Abbott's	24-pr.	42	4⅝	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dr. Reed's	12-pr.	22	3	26	1400	9	950	5	9
Mr. Canfield's	12-pr.	15	3⅜	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1855
Dr. Reed's	4-inch	100	10	.....	.....	.....	30	2	1⅛
									11
Mr. Sawyer's	24-pr.	45	5⅝	16	1300	7	1100	12	17
Mr. Sigourney's	24-pr.	37	4⅝	11	1300	7	850	13	7
Mr. Dimmick's	3 pr.	51	6	7	1100	1	550	11	6
Accelerator	12-pr.	48	10⅝	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Dr. [illegible]	12-pr.	10	6	10	1000	3	950	13	13

OWNERS' NAMES	Calibre.	Elevation, degs.	Average Range.
Sawyer's	24-pr.	12⅝	1370
Sigourney's	24-pr.	12⅝	1359
Dimmick's	3 pr.	11⅝	1766
		14⅝	3933
Accelerator	12-pr.	11⅝	1936

The method of obtaining rifle motion in these different guns, it will be observed, are of two kinds:

1. Flanged projectiles entering into the grooves of the gun.

2. Expanding projectiles, which are forced into the grooves by the action of the charge.

Although the flanged projectile, when made with great precision, has given good results, as shown by the tables of firing, the extreme nicety in its fabrication, and the care and trouble required to load the gun, particularly when it becomes foul by firing, seem to render it not as suitable for service as the expanding projectile.

Mr. COCHRAN was authorized to exhibit his breech-loading gun and projectile, and test it before the Board. He did not send his gun, but exhibited to the Board a shot which had been fired from his gun at West Point, showing the impressing of the grooves, and that it had struck point foremost. He also explained to the Board other methods he proposed, expanding his projectiles into the grooves when using a gun loading at the muzzle.

Two projects of giving rifle-rotation to projectiles when used in smooth-bored guns, were, by the direction of the Secretary of War, submitted by Mr. CANFIELD and by Mr. ABBOTT. The results are shown in the tables of firing, and failed in both instances in accomplishing the objects designed.

The subject of rifle ordnance presents so novel and comprehensive a field of inquiry, and demands such thorough scientific and mechanical investigation, that many of the conclusions which may be founded on the present series of experiments, must be given and received with hesitation and distrust. We are only upon the threshold of our inquiries. Further trials must be made, and the mode of conducting future experiments should be carefully considered and systematized, and the work entered upon with the least possible delay. There is such a combination of forces and principles involved in the problem to be solved, that no *a priori* opinion can be of much value. The strain upon the metal at different points of the bore; the relation between the form and composition of the projectile and the twist and the depth of the grooves; the effect of friction arising from the form of projectile and groove, and the means of removing it; the action of elastic fluid upon the bore and vent; the modification of results by the greater or less length of bore, and the limits of each; the range combined with force of impact and certainty of explosion;—these, and numerous other questions, can only be solved by experiments, and only then when experiments are conducted by scientific and professional intelligence and experience. The little that has been done already, however, is not lost. Every experiment that even fails is one step towards ultimate success. In determining what is not useful and efficient, we are steadily and certainly advancing to a knowledge of what is. It is believed that we have demonstrated that a rifle cannon is a more formidable and effective arm than the smooth bore. It remains to be determined what particular combination of forms and materials in gun and projectile shall render this superiority a *maximum*. Patient labor, the habit of close and accurate observation, and a free but judicious expenditure of means, can alone lead to that knowledge which is required to reorganize and perfect a new system of artillery which shall be able to cope successfully with the rival systems of other nations, and which shall be equal in all respects to the expectations and necessities of the age. From the results obtained by the effort already put forth by the United States, the conclusion is inevitable that the era of smooth-bore field artillery has passed away, and that the period of the adoption of rifle-cannon, for siege and garrison service, cannot be remote. The superiority of elongated projectiles, whether solid or hollow, with the rifle rotation, as regards economy of ammunition, extent of range, and uniformity and accuracy of effect, over the present system, is decided and unquestionable. In view therefore, of what has been done, and of what remains to be accomplished, the following recommendations are submitted:

That experiments with rifle-cannon be made, first, to obtain a suitable gun and projectile for field service. That these cast-iron guns be made of the weight of about one thousand pounds each, and of the calibre to be determined by a Board hereinafter recommended; one of each calibre to be grooved according to the plans severally proposed by Mr. DIMMICK, Mr. PARROTT, and Capt. DYER; and that the twelve-pound bronze gun now here be re-grooved for further trial. The object being to get a rifle cannon which would be the most efficient for field service, without being too heavy, and yet having a projectile of capacity for holding a sufficient number of bullets to be effective as a shrapnell shell.

It is further recommended that a permanent Board be appointed, to consist of officers of Ordnance and Artillery, who shall be charged with all experiments to be made with rifle-cannon.

The Board having completed the business before it, adjourned *sine die*.

BENJ. HUGER, Brev.-Col., U. S. A.,
F. GARDNER, Capt., Tenth Inf., Recorder.

SEPARATE OPINION OF ONE OF THE BOARD.

In assenting to the assumption that projectiles which are made to rotate by means of an expanding cap, or by forcing a portion of the cylindrical surface of softer metal into the grooves, are preferable to those which are constructed with flanges, I desire to be understood that it is with reference only to field guns. The experiments are not sufficient, in my mind, to decide which of the three methods would be the best for guns of large calibre. That the flanged projectile of Mr. SAWYER is thrown with as much accuracy, to say the least, as any that has been submitted to the Board—that it requires less elevation for 2,000 yards, and that its ranges at higher elevations are greater than any other that has been tried, are shown by the record.

In the first experiments before the Board, it was the intention of Mr. SAWYER to fire his projectile with a patch, but this was found to be unnecessary, as the accuracy and range without it were highly satisfactory, notwithstanding the excessive windage.

The objections presented in the second trial were obviously due to the too great reduction of windage, and to faults of construction.

In my opinion, there are no difficulties of this projectile to which others are not equally subject, in both form and adjustment. As a shell its capacity is great; the arrangement for exploding the cap at the moment of impact is simple and sure; and the coating is an alloy sufficiently hard (or can easily be made so) to withstand rough usage, while it reduces friction, and relieves the bore of liability to injury in the passage of the projectile.

A. A. GIBSON,
Captain Second Artillery, Member of the Board.

IMPORTANT ARREST BY A ST. LOUIS DETECTIVE—AN EXTENSIVE GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP.—The St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 31st ult., says that the Police of that city were notified some time ago that an attempt was about to be made to put a large quantity of counterfeit money in circulation in that vicinity. Notwithstanding this warning, $3,000, purporting to be the issue of the Bank of Philadelphia, was got rid of. ALLEN, CORP & NISBET took in $2,500 of the amount, and paid a premium of ⅜ per cent. for it. They sent for Major RAWLINGS, and upon his advice, instructed the matter to detectives, who undertook to hunt up the guilty parties. The chief operator in the investigation was Officer TUNNICLIFFE. He started from St. Louis nearly a month ago, and traveled North, East and South, consulting with officers elsewhere, and at last got upon the right scent. He traced the parties to Canada, and on Wednesday sent a dispatch to St. Louis announcing his success. An immediate application was sent to Washington for a requisition to arrest the parties, under the Extradition Treaty. The details of the pursuit have not been received, but if the guilty individuals are taken to St. Louis safely, and the evidence be at all conclusive, the arrest, says the *Democrat*, will be one of the most important that has ever been effected in the country. The counterfeiting operations of the persons who put off these notes, have their ramifications through the entire Union, and probably not less than $30,000 of the bogus money has been in this way put in circulation.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALBANY.—On Wednesday afternoon, the spice factory of JOHN THOMAS, on the corner of Dean and Exchange streets, Albany, took fire, and was entirely consumed. Mr. THOMAS' loss by this disaster is not less than $20,000, upon which there is an insurance of $9 000 on stock and merchandise, viz.: Atlantic, Providence, on stock and machinery, $1,500; State, New-Haven, $1,000 on machinery; Ætna, Hartford, $2,000 on engine and stock; Hartford, $1,000 on stock. The adjoining building was in part occupied by Mr. THOMAS, upon which he is insured upon stock, $3,500, viz.: Conway, Mass., $1,500; Charter Oak, Hartford, $1,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $1,000. This building was also occupied by A. D. ROSENKRANS, for the manufacture of blacking and mustard, upon which Mr. R. is insured $1,000; $500 each in the Albany Mutual and Ætna, Hartford, which will fully cover his loss.

By a collision at Red Bluff, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on the 22d ult., a brakeman was killed and an engineer, it is feared, fatally injured. One of the trains was running off at the time.

MEETING OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Discussion on Diphtheritic—The Prevailing Epidemic Sore Throat—An Interesting Debate.

The regular stated meeting of the Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening last, Dr. J. WARSON, President, in the Chair. The business of the evening was the annual election of some of the officers whose term had expired, and while the ballot was held the President called up the subject of croup and diphtheria, about which there was much confusion in the journals of England and France, and both differing from the American view of these diseases. He then requested Dr. FRANCIS, as the oldest member present, to state his views on the subject. Dr. F. proceeded to give a brief *resumé* of the past literature on the subject—contrasted the opposing views of Drs. BARD and BAILEY, of this City—said that Dr. BAILEY'S pathology was that it was an inflammatory disease, and his practice, founded upon this belief—which was of emetics, hot baths, and even the lancet—had never been improved. BARD, on the contrary, gave stimulants, but not with the success of BAILEY. JOHN HUNTER agreed with BAILEY. English writers, however, seem to have an astonishing ignorance of croup, for HAMILTON speaks of the disease as if it lasted a week or more, when hours would be more like it. He had great faith in vitriolic emetics, and gave instances where he had saved lives by heroic doses of the sulphate of zinc. He does not use caustics or stimulants.

Dr. R. S. KISSAM, next called upon, said he considered croup as an essentially inflammatory disease, although accompanied by a peculiar character of the blood. Had rather treat a case in the earlier stages than in the later, although Dr. F. had shown that even very severe cases do sometimes get well under careful treatment. Croup first attacks the larynx, and extends down the trachea even into the bifurcation, accompanied by an exudation of fibrine. His treatment was calomel, tartar emetic in small doses—formerly, he gave of the latter a table spoonful of a solution of 10 grains to a tumbler full of water, but now he found as good effects produced from a teaspoonful dose of a single grain, in the same quantity of water.

Dr. FRANCIS referred to the beauty of the literature of croup—that he derived as much delight from reading it as from any works of Sir WALTER SCOTT. Of no other disease was so much beauty of style, poetry, and praise of the heavenly attributes of a mother's love, &c., to be found.

Dr. ANDERSON agreed with Drs. FRANCIS and KISSAM. He recognized several kinds of croup, spasmodic and inflammatory, and as accompanying measles and scarlatina.

Dr. VAN BUREN has seen a very great amount of this disease. Those apparently alarming cases, where a child awakes in the night with a hoarse cough, are trivial—not croup—and speedily disappear with an emetic and some rubefacient. He was not wedded to any form of treatment. He approved in some cases of the local application of nitrate of silver; was generally disappointed in the results from venesection and leeching; had done better with calomel, but was not very successful with emetics. In the early stages a combination of expectorants and anodynes pleased him most, perhaps simply from their overcoming the irritation of the throat. Some writer (Dr. MANN, of Mass.?) had sent a paper around advising no treatment at all, but to this he was entirely opposed, as he thought much benefit was to be effected. He thought that calomel was to be given when early called, expectorants and anodynes, and when membrane was formed, emetics.

Dr. ROTTON had given alum in drachm doses, with the effect of reducing the pulse from 170 to 30.

The President stated that what was especially desired was the differential diagnosis of croup in its various forms, and called upon Dr. DOUGLAS as having particular experience in those classes of diseases. Dr. D. stated that he divided croup into spasmodic, inflammatory with false membrane, and diphtheritic, and proceeded to describe the peculiarities of the latter, which differed markedly from that of the other classes. Especially there was a discharge from the nostrils of a profuse somewhat colored secretion; the countenance was flushed, very differently from the color in croupy pneumonia, but of a yellowish-red color. The sound of the cough was moist, and in croup sonorous and metallic. The breathing is not difficult, as in croup, but there is an utter prostration of all the powers. The treatment of diptheria was the opposite to that of croup. He thought it possible that large doses of calomel might be of utility in inflammatory croup, although he had never given it; but the treatment of diphtheria should be sustaining—quinine and iron—and as it was a blood disease, as considered calomel particularly inadmissible. He approved of topical applications to the throat, and if emetics were necessary, those should be given which were mechanical, acting without prostration.

Dr. BARKER had seen this disease last year in Albany and Troy, but none in New-York till this last Fall.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 5.

$3,000	U. S. 6s '65	100	200	Har. R. Pref	31¾
5,000	Ohio 6s '86	104⅜	100	do	b60 33⅜
1,000	Ky. State 6s	102	100	do	b30 33⅜
5,000	Penn. 6s '70	85	100	do	b60 33⅜
1,000	do	c 85⅝	100	Reading Railroad	41
10,000	Virginia 6s	90⅜	50	Michigan Cen. R	37½
10,000	do	s15 90⅜	50	do	b10 37½
2,000	Br. Cy. Wr. Ln.	95½	50	do	37¾
2,500	N. Y Cen 6s	90¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R. S.	16¾
4,000	E. R. 1st M. Bs	95	15	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	6¾
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bs	92	100	do	6¾
5000	E. R. 2d M. B. Ex	91	200	Panama Railroad	125½
3,000	E. R. 3d M. B	79	400	do	125¾
8,000	Bud R. R. Ct Bs	75	100	do	s30 125¾
1,000	Harlem R 1st M.	93	150	do	125¾
9	Bank of New-York	99	200	do	s60 125
25	Mang. of America	111	13	do	124¾
25	Phœnix Bank	106¾	150	do	125
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	93¾	50	Ill. Cen. R	s30 67¾
30	Fel. & Mud. Co. Co.	92¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R	63½
200	Canton Company	16¾	200	do	s30 63½
100	do	b60 17	300	do	63¾
25	Pacific Mail S. Co	75¾	200	do	b10 63¾
200	do	s30 75¾	300	do	s30 63¾
50	do	75¾	700	do	s30 63¾
50	do	b60 76½	650	do	63¾
400	New-York Cen. R.	73	200	do	s30 63½
100	do	s10 73	100	do	63½
200	do	73¾	200	do	b60 64
50	do	b15 73¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R	19¾
100	do	b30 p&c 73¾	200	do	19¾
50	do	b30 73¾	100	do	b30 20
200	do	b30 73¾	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	b10 61¾
200	do	b27 73¾	1500	do	61¾
100	do	s60 73	250	do	61¾
100	do	73¾	200	do	b60 64
100	do	s60 73¾	100	do	s30 61¾
200	Mad. Riv. R	s60 61¾	100	do	61¾
200	do	61¾	100	do	61¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Penn. 6s '70	86	50	Clev. & Pitts. R	6¾
5,000	Mo. 6s ex. div.	79¾	200	Harlem Railroad	9
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	85¾	200	Reading R	opg 41¾
20	Penn. Coal Co	82	50	Mich. Cen. R	b10 37¾
100	Pacific Mail St. Co.	76¾	25	Panama R	126¾
50	Ill. Cen. R	67½	225	do	126¾
50	do	s60 67¾	250	Gal. & Chi. R	63¾
400	W. Y. Cen. R	73¾	150	do	b30 64
50	do	s10 73¾	200	do	s30 63¾
100	do	73¾	200	do	b60 64
150	do	b30 74	100	Clev. & Tol. R	20
200	do	s30 73¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 62¾
200	do	74¼	500	do	s60 61¾
50	do	s60 73¾	600	do	61¾
50	do	s60 73¾			

THURSDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

There was a further increase in the supply of Money offered on temporary loan to-day, though the rate keeps up to full 7 ₱ cent. on all classes of collateral. The shifting of negotiations among the Brokers, from one lender to another, is less active than at the close of last week, and on Tuesday and Wednesday. The daily Money transactions at and between the Banks, and with the Sub-Treasury, are gradually moderating, and the surging of debtor and creditor balances through the Clearing House, and the transfers of Gold at the Government Office, promise to involve less disturbance to the market in a day or two. In Discounts, we hear of but few, complaints among the merchants; the only change being felt by parties having occasion to pay long-date paper outside their ordinary bank account. The rates range from 7½ to 9 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges continue comparatively depressed in rates. The Bankers who were disposed to meet the market for the last mail did a fair business in their own bills at 109, and in Southern Bank signatures and other Southern bills, with their own indorsement, at from 108¼ to 108¾ on London, and 5f.21¼ @5f.19¾ on Paris. Others held for 109¼@¼, and 5f. 18¾@5f.17½ respectively. These are the 60-day terms. Some Sight Sterling was drawn at 109¾ ₱ cent. by the leading houses.

The Stock Exchange felt the gradual improvement in Money affairs to-day, although at the close a further large amount of cash sales were pressed, on the calculation that money would be much wanted among the Brokers before 2 o'clock. And it was not until the Second Board that price as well as demand experienced a change, and then to the extent of only¼@¼ ₱ cent. on most of the Railway shares. As usual of late, New-York Central, Rock Island and Galena were the most active, the sales of Central at the afternoon Board being at 73¾ ₱ cent. cash, and closing at 73¼ ₱ cent. against 73@73¼ yesterday, Galena 68¾ sales, and then closing 63½; Rock Island, 61¾ sales, closing 61½@¾ ₱ cent.; Cleveland and Toledo Shares improved to 20 ₱ cent. on an increased traffic in December of $83,066, against $71,315 the same month last year. The Rock Island traffic for the same month is $81,843 against $60.218 same month last season. The State Stocks were dull and a fraction lower at the early Board, but closed steady in the afternoon. Tennessees, 86, and Missouris, 79¾, ex dividend There was more done in the Railway mortgages and ordinary bonds, and this part of the Stock Exchange list has shown more steadiness in price than any other since the turn in the Money Market. The general dealings closed steady though scarcely so well as during the session of the Second Board.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $230,410; payments, $185,754; balance this afternoon, $7,506.183.

The Annual Report of the Bank Superintendent of the State of New-York, laid before the Legislature yesterday, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1859, states that less than $1,250,000 was added to the Banking capital during the year, nearly one-half of which was by way of increase in preëxisting associations. Mr. COOK, after comparing this moderate sum with the average yearly additions to the Banking movement of the past ten years, argues that it "furnishes proof that capital has become alarmed at the risk it sustains in the prosecution of the business of banking, or that its profits are decreasing, or that other investments are being considered either more safe or more profitable." He also states that the per centage of Discounts and other Loans to Capital, including Stocks and Bonds in the Department, is 198 ₱ cent., or less than two-fold in 1859, against 192 the previous year; 217 in 1857; 237 in 1855; and 246 ₱ cent. in 1852. The Circulation actually outstanding in June last, was $26,759,000, against $24,079,000 in 1858, and $24,214,000 ten years ago; although the registered and secured Circulation in 1859, issued from the Department to the Banks, was:

In Secured Free Bank Circulation	$26,490,000
Registered Safety Fund Circulation	10,090,000
Authorized Circulation	$36,580,000
Actual outstanding in June	26,759,000

We shall have occasion to advert to this interesting document again.

Amongst the different changes of firms we notice that of STOUT, CLEWS & MASON; Messrs. CLEWS & MASON having associated themselves with Mr. CHAS. F. LIVERMORE, and taken offices at No. 29 Wall street. Mr. LIVERMORE has been a British Dry Goods Importer in this City for many years. They purpose continuing the Domestic Banking and Collecting Business, including the purchase and sale of Mercantile Paper and the negotiation of Securities.

Sales of Real Estate—Jan. 5.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE DYCKMAN ESTATE.

6 lots S.E. cor. B'way and 212th-st., various sizes, ea.	$235
6 lots S.E. cor. 212th-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	175
6 lots S.W. cor 10th-av. and 212th-st., 25x100, each	185
6 lots S.S. 212th-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	170
10 lots N.E. cor. Broadway and 212th-st., 25x100, ea.	200
6 lots N.S. 211th-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	175
6 lots N.W. cor. 10th-av. and 212th-st., 25x100, each	185
6 lots N.E. 211th-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	170
9 lots S.E. cor. 10th-av. and 212th-st., 25x100 each	175
4 lots S.S. 212th-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	145
6 lots S.S. 212th-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	140
6 lots S.S. 212th-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	140
8 lots N.E. cor. 10th-av. and 212th-st., 25x100 each	170
6 lots N.S. 211th-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	140
6 lots N.S. 211th-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	140
6 lots N.S. 211th-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	135
8 lots both sides 9th-av., with water right, 25x100, ea.	185
8 gores S.S. 211th-st., adjoining, various sizes, ea.	125
5 gores S.S. 211th-st., adjoining, various sizes, each	115

By ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot cor. Elm and Duane sts., 24x45	$10,200
House and lot No. 26 Pell-st, 23x90	4,300
House and lot No. 28 Pell-st., 23x91	4,100
House and lot No. 30 Pell-st., 23x99	3,800
3 lots on 77th st., nr. 8th av., ea. 25x102—$2,000 ea.	6,000
2 lots in rear on 76th-st., ea. 25x102—$1,760 each	3,560
2 lots on 8th-av., nr. 76th-st., ea. 25x100—$5,600 ea.	11,200
1 lot on 9th-av., near 80th-st., 25x100	1,700
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	1,325
1 lot adjoining, corner 9th-av. and 79th-st., 25x100.	2,700
1 lot adjoining, on avenue, 25x100	1,900
2 lots adjoining, on avenue, 25x100—$1,800 each	3,600
1 lot in rear on 79th-st., 17x102	1,075
1 lot on 14th-st., near 4th-av., 25x100	7,700

☞ NEW YORK SIX PERCENT. STATE STOCK.—United States six per cent. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 5.

Stocks quiet. Reading Railroad 20½; Morris Canal, 49⅜; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅜.

THE NEW-YORK BANKS.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1859.

The past year has furnished additional evidence of the utility, as well as the safety, of the business of banking, as now pursued in this State under the provisions of the "Act to authorise the business of banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the amendments to the same.

The fact that the use of capital in the business of banking is open to any or all who choose this particular pursuit, or I may say profession, places it upon the same basis as that of any other investment of capital for business purposes.

The business of banking in this State until 1838, was transacted through special charters, conferring exclusive privileges; and even after twenty years' experience under the general bank law, it is difficult to impress upon the public mind, the fact that the employment of capital in banking is, and should be, as free as its use is, in any other pursuit. The old system of special charters, by its very enormity, left its impress so strongly upon the public mind, that banking was a monopoly, enjoyed by the favorite few, that legislation has been invoked each year, either to restrain the action of capital or fetter it in its operations.

Is it not strange that men of sagacity in all things else, cannot see at a glance, that the business of banking has been, by the act of 1838, and the amendments to the same, placed exactly on the same footing as the employment of capital is in any other lawful business pursuit?

The merchants and mechanics of the City of New-York, the farmer of the interior, or the village merchant and mechanic would resist, and properly so, any legislative interference with their business pursuits. Would the Legislature entertain for a moment a proposition that all the commercial, agricultural, or mechanical business of the State should be confined in its operations to, say, once and a half or twice the amount of actual capital employed in transacting such business? Not for a moment. The business men of the State would resist any interference of the kind with their pursuits, as an outrage upon their private and personal rights. Capital, whether employed in raising agricultural products, or in building a sewing-machine or a locomotive, or in the business of banking, is entitled to the same protection from our laws, and should be lent, unshackled by legislation, for the use of the individual proprietors of it. Let us suppose, for a moment, that the capital employed in the the business of banking to be retired from that pursuit and returned to its owners by legislative enactment. Would it lie idle? By no means. It would enter upon enterprises itself, or would be loaned for business purposes, and in a few short months would be performing the very functions that now appertain to it, in its present employment. In this position it would require no self-constituted board to regulate it in its operations, or invoke legislation for its control. The publication of the weekly statements of the Banks in the City of New-York, and the quarterly statements made to the Superintendent, all tend to keep the public eye upon the business of banking in this State. Capital employed in this business, and its operations, is kept constantly before the people, and assumes a power and control over the business of the country beyond what it is legitimately entitled to exert. The amount thus employed is far below that of many other branches of industry; and the capital employed in those pursuits, quietly and surely performs its duty, without attracting the public gaze or appealing for legislative action to facilitate or control its operations.

The employment of capital in the business of banking, and the use of currency, are made two distinct operations by our General Bank Law. While the former is entirely unlimited, and properly so, the latter is a restricted power, and based upon the single idea of perfect security to the note-holder. The wisdom of each of those provisions cannot be questioned, by any one who remembers the suspension and resumption of our banks in 1857.

The repeal of the restraining law of 1830, by the act of 1837, left every citizen of the State in a position to pursue the business of banking, under the General Banking Law of 1838; and with the exception of issuing currency to circulate as money, and limiting the liability of stockholders when a banking association was formed under its provisions, no new power was conferred by it.

The effect of the repeal of the restraining act of 1830 is readily seen in the creation of large individual banking houses in the City of New-York, whose business is exactly of the nature of a banking association. These private banking houses receive deposits, discount notes, bills of exchange, and deal in coin and bullion, with a liability that covers the entire fortune of their proprietors.

The issuing of currency, as before stated, is a distinct function of either the individual banking house or the banking association. Each can avail itself of that function, or not, as it may choose. They are precisely alike, and each has the right to prosecute its business in its own way, subject to the same laws and restrictions.

Would it not be a new feature in legislation, to have a petition presented to the Legislature to curtail the business of Messrs BROWN BROTHERS & Co., or Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., to exactly twice the amount of capital actually paid in by the respective partners of those firms? Such a proposition would meet the general contempt it would certainly deserve Still, as before remarked, men wise in all things else, yearly press upon the attention of the Legislature the necessity of confining the discount line of banking associations to once and a half, or twice the amount of their capital actually paid in. That this view of the unlimited use of capital in the business of banking, is equally safe to the people of the State, as it is in any other pursuit, let us look at its operations for the past few years.

During the past year capital has, for the first time since the passage of the General Bank Law, comparatively paused in its aggregation for the purpose of pursuing the business of banking. On the 6th of June, 1857, the amount of actual capital employed in the business of banking was, in round numbers, $103,000,000, having risen to that amount from $84,000,000 in 1849. During the year ending 19th June, 1858, $6,000,000 was added to the banking capital of this State; and this too, while the entire community was laboring under severe pecuniary embarrassment. The amount of capital that has sought investment in that business during the past fiscal year, is scarcely a million and a quarter of dollars, and of this sum a moiety is in the shape of increased capital to banks already existing; and but $468,825 has sought investment in new associations and individual banks.

This furnishes clear proof that capital has become alarmed at the risk it sustains in the prosecution of the business of banking, for that its profits are decreasing, or that other investments are being considered either more safe or more profitable.

The desire of accumulating property or capital is more general and more intense with us as a nation than with any other. Still, while capital perhaps takes greater risks for large profits, in this country than in the old world, yet, with its proverbial timidity, it has, as before remarked, for the first time since the passage of our Free Bank Law, paused in its aggregation, for the pursuit of profits in the business of banking.

The business capacity and sagacity that can gather capital in masses, would seem to be able to preserve it at least unimpaired in its employment, and make such investment profitable. A large rate of interest and a belief in the ultimate safety of an investment, will, as all experience has taught, concentrate capital in any enterprise whatever. Banking in this State until 1858, was more profitable than the ordinary investments found by capital. But either from timidity as to the ultimate security of such investments, or from a belief that the profits are to fall off, its possessors have comparatively ceased to employ their capital in that particular pursuit.

The passage of the Free Bank Law was resisted upon the ground, that it would lead to excessive banking if that business was open to all our citizens. The evidence furnished during the past year shows the fallacy of that belief; and establishes the great principle, that the unlimited use of capital in banking as in any other branch of human industry or effort, is entirely safe to the community so long as its control, is solely in the hands of its owners and unshackled by legislative enactments.

That capital has wisely paused in the pursuit of profit in the business of banking, the Superintendent fully believes; and an examination of the quarterly reports of those institutions for the last few years will make this fact apparent.

The surplus profits of those institutions had "grown with their growth, and strengthened with the strength" of their capital, until in addition to their declared dividends, it had risen from $7,097,000 in 1849, to $13,949,000, in 1857. In 1858, it decreased, while various banks passed their dividends, to $13,563,650, and again in 1859 to $13,524,418.

That the concentration of capital in the business of banking in our State, and its careful or reckless use in that pursuit, steadies or deranges, in a measure, the business affairs of the country at large, is beyond dispute. The fact that New-York City is the great radiating centre of values; or rather the great depôt from which and to which flow the great mass of the productions of the industry of the United States; would seem to place a responsibility upon the parties controlling the banking capital of that City, that should insure a care and watchfulness in its use, commensurate with the evils which would necessarily arise, from an imprudent and reckless use of the power placed in their hands.

A large majority of all the capital employed in the business of banking in this State is located in that City; and in its operations exercises a controlling influence upon the business of those, who rely upon bank facilities for its successful prosecution, throughout the State.

It appears to the Superintendent that the management of banking capital can be brought within certain fixed rules, beneficial alike to both the lender and the borrower. In fact that, common prudence would warn the banker that beyond a certain and fixed liability he should not advance. That the temptation to bank officers with means in their hands, is great, to step beyond the bounds which prudence would dictate, is fully admitted, when to this is added the fact, that the larger the dividends, the more sagacious the officers are in the eyes of the stockholders. It would seem almost idle to endeavor to show by the experience of the past, where the bounds of safety lie in the employment of capital in the business of banking.

While the employment of capital in the business of banking is left as free as its use is in any other business—and in the opinion of the Superintendent propo[illegible]—it is idle to invoke legislative aid to control it. The desire to accumulate property or capital in the individual man is far safer to the community, and more certain in its action upon banking capital, and its use or abuse, than the concentrated wisdom of all legislation.

To exhibit the actual condition of the business of banking in this State, its culmination, and its gradual but certain return to the point that will make the investment of capital in that pursuit a certain and secure source of remuneration to its proprietors, the following summary in relation to the investment of capital in banking has been prepared. The banks, banking associations, and individual bankers doing business in this State, had placed upon interest in the shape of discounted notes, or rather what may be more properly called "Loans and Discounts" in 1859, 82.07 per cent. of their liabilities, including their capital, deposits, and circulation. It will be observed that of immediate means, but 17 per cent, including bank balances, was instantly available.

This was using capital, and the credit of deposits and circulation, to the utmost extent that prudence would admit, consistent with the safe and profitable investment of the actual amount of capital employed. This percentage arose to 84 89 per cent in 1851, and fell to 83.34 in 1852; was again reduced to 82 51 in 1853. It fell again to 78.71 in 1854; again rose to 83.75 in 1855; remained nearly stationary at 79, during the years 1856 and 1857; and reached the lowest point, so far as profits were concerned—77.26—in 1858; and again rose to 78.68, within a fraction of the general average for the ten years, in 1859.

It is proper here to state that the percentages above mentioned have been cast upon capital, deposits, and circulation, irrespective of the amount of stocks and bonds and mortgages held in this office as security for circulating notes issued upon them. this deposit forming a portion of the capital of each bank making such deposit.

It will be readily noticed that 1850, 1851. 1852, 1853 and 1855, were the successful years of banking, looking to immediate profits instead of ultimate safety, and by reference to table No. 14, it will be seen by the rapid increase of capital employed in the business of banking, how responsive it was to its profitable employment in that peculiar business or pursuit.

Again, the investments of the banks during those years show the same result, and the banking, as a business, in this State, reached its extreme point of profit during the years 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1855.

During the year 1850, the aggregate loans—including the Stocks and bonds and mortgages in this department—of the banks, banking associations and individual bankers of this State were $239 for each $100 of actual Capital paid up in 1851, $242; in 1852, $246; in 1853, $241; in 1854, $223; in 1855, $227; in 1856, $208; in 1857, $217; in 1858, $192; and in 1859, $198. The figures are given in round numbers, without the fractions.

It will be seen that the profitable years for banking capital are again shown to have been 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1855.

During the year ending on the 11th day of June, 1853, nearly $14,000,000 of banking capital was invested in that business; and during the succeeding year $7,000,000, and in 1856, $12,000,000, and nearly $10,000,000 in 1857; thus increasing the banking capital of the State from a little less than $60,000,000, in 1852, to over $107,000,000 in 1857.

A comparison of the years 1858 and 1859, will show that the efforts of the banks to resume specie payments, reduced their yearly income or profits to a point lower than the history of banking in this State under the General Law, had shown during the past ten years; and that a healthy and profitable use of capital in that business is again approaching.

One of the beneficial results arising from the entire freedom given, to the employment of capital, by our General Bank Law, is, that the individual sagacity of the owners of it will develop its use in that business exactly commensurate with the requirements of the business of the country. Thus proving that the immutable law of supply and demand, applies, with the same certainty and force, to the employment of capital in the business of banking, as to any other business pursuit.

As before remarked, the individual sagacity that can accumulate capital, is a safer guide to its investment in any business vocation, be it what it may, than any law which the Legislature can frame.

While no fixed and certain rule can be applied to the management of banking capital in this State, and it is impossible to establish, with any certain degree of accuracy, what line of discounts should be maintained, as compared with the amount of capital, deposits and circulation, still the experience that the past ten years furnishes will throw some light upon this vexed question. The Superintendent fully admits that questions of locality, amount of deposits and circulation, do not allow the rule of action of each bank to be the same in its transactions; still, it appears to him that an approximation to a safe standpoint can be obtained. The percentage of loans and discounts have been given in this report upon the amount of capital, deposits and circulation for the past ten years, taken from the annual June statement of the condition of all the banks, banking associations and individual bankers. This is found to vary from 84 to 77 per cent., comparing the loans and discounts with the capital, deposits, and circulation, The lowest point was reached in 1858.

The resumption of specie payments by our banks immediately preceding their June statement of 1858, and a large reduction of their liabilities of course immediately followed their successful effort. It will be observed that the tendency was from their resumption to an increased use of their capital, deposits and circulation, this percentage of use rising from 77 per cent., in 1858, to 78 per cent. in 1859. The average, for ten years, of the use of the available means of all these institutions in this State is 80.93 per cent. It would seem that this point should be safe to both banker and borrower, and that this average would be a fair criterion to base an opinion upon, as between the extremes of 1850 and 1859 there were years of very general prosperity, as well as of extreme depression, in the business of banking.

The Superintendent repeats, that no fixed and permanent rule can be applied to each bank, whose action must depend upon its locality, the demand made upon it by its regular dealers, the length of time the paper it usually discounts has to mature, the steadiness of its deposit line, and the amount of its surplus profits. Still, he believes that experience teaches that when the line of investments of a bank reaches beyond, say 78 or 80 per cent. of its capital, deposits and circulation, it is stimulating the business of the community around it, beyond a healthy and steady action, and extending itself beyond a prudent and safe use of its capital and credit. If a bank is properly located, this percentage upon capital, deposits and circulation, will yield a fair rate of profit to its stockholders; and as capital will increase its employment in the business of banking, as the commerce of the State requires, the maintenance of this position by the banks will not retard or cripple the growing business of the citizens of our State.

The wisdom of our General Bank Law is becoming more and more apparent each year. While it gives the people of this State a currency unequaled in the world, it also wisely allows an increase of capital in the business of banking, at the pleasure of the individual owners of it. This unlimited power of capital, in this peculiar pursuit, once looked upon with distrust, if not terror, by the people of this State, finds its best and surest check in the amount of profits derived from its investment, and it will increase or diminish exactly to the point always found in any business pursuit. If the profits arising from the business of banking exceeds that of other pursuits, capital will, with unerring certainty, be attracted to it, until an equilibrium is established with its other investment.

That which was, perhaps, really dangerous as a monopoly, loses all its terrors when open to every individual citizen. The concentration of capital in the business of banking is shorn of its power and strength by that universal leveler, individual competition.

It is proper for the Superintendent here to state, that he is of necessity compelled to base all his estimates upon the capital, deposits, and circulation, as shown to him by the Quarterly Reports to this Department, and not upon what is called "net deposits." It is, comparatively, but a few years since the amount of "net deposits" could be ascertained, and now only in the City of New York through the action of the Clearing-house in that City, and not operative upon the condition of the interior banks, as to their deposit line. Under this view of the deposits, as before mentioned, his estimates and comparisons are based upon the quarterly returns to the Bank Department, as gross deposits.

Another curious result is shown, as the effects arising from the General Bank law develop themselves. It was not until 1849, that the General Bank law became a fixed fact in the minds of the capitalists of this State. To this time, attempts were made, and successfully too, under its provisions to create institutions, not for legitimate banking, but for the purpose of the proprietors thereof making money upon mere circulation alone. Banks were located literally in the wilderness; notes were signed by powers of attorney, given to irresponsible persons, as president's and cashiers. Every device was set to work to prevent the return of notes to the location of the bank for redemption, and they were never issued or signed at the place of business, as shown by the face of the note itself. The entire business was carried on at the agency of the bank, either in the City of New-York, Albany or Troy. This was literally complying with the provisions of the act of 1840, which allowed, or rather compelled, all banks, banking associations and individual bankers, located out of those cities, to redeem their notes through an agent in one of them, at one-half of one per cent. discount. Strong efforts were made to induce the Legislature to reduce the amount of discount to one-quarter of one per cent. These efforts failed, although continued during the the sessions of 1849 and 1850. In 1851 the act of 1840 was so amended as to reduce the discount upon country currency to one-quarter of one per cent. This act literally closed the door to illegitimate banking in this State. With scarcely an exception, that class of banking associations and individual bankers gave notice to close their business; and within the year nearly a million of dollars of this class of currency was returned and destroyed in this Department, never to be again replaced in circulation for the purpose of purchasing it at a discount, at their respective agencies. For the first time in the history of our bank legislation, the Legislature seemed to have ascertained the fixed fact, that human sagacity could not frame a law which would control the issue of paper money, made solely for the purpose of realizing a profit upon its purchase by the issuer himself, unless it made the transaction a source of no profit to the parties interested therein. As before remarked, this act closed, in a great measure, the banks of mere circulation, and the General Bank law began to produce the fruits expected by its advocates.

By reference to the figures in relation to the percentage of circulation upon capital, given below, it will be seen that in 1850, the amount of circulation of bank notes in this State was fifty per cent. upon the entire banking capital of the State. It did not fall off but one per cent. in 1851. but immediately after the passage of the act of 1851, it fell off three per cent. upon the capital, while capital increased $4,000,000; and the absolute circulation in June, 1851 and 1852, not changing quite a half a million of dollars, the increase being in favor of the latter year. Thus the circulation of the legitimate banks supplying the place of that withdrawn by the closing of those created for the purpose of circulation.

The following is a statement of the percentage of actual circulation upon the capital of the banks in this estate, including all descriptions, for the past ten years:

AMOUNT OF PERCENTAGE OF CIRCULATION UPON CAPITAL.

1850	50 67-100	1855	33 56 100
1851	49 49-100	1856	33 25-100
1852	48 83-100	1857	31 16-100
1853	41 (8-100	1858	32 02-100
1854	38 32 100	1859	24 18-100

This statement is given to present the great change which has taken place during the past ten years in the position of capital employed in the business of banking, and the currency issued by the parties engaged in that pursuit. The most marked feature in this statement is the discrepancy between 1850 and 1858, and this, too, while the actual circulation of bank notes was, on the 29th of June, 1850, $24,214,241; and on the 19th of June, 1858, $24,079,193 being absolutely $135,148 less bank-note circulation, issued by the banks of this State in 1858 than in 1850. This extreme curtailment of currency arose, in part, from the partial resumption of the banks in the Fall of 1857. But it will be observed that the percentage of circulation increased to only 24 18-100 per cent. during the year ending on the 25th of June, 1859; and the actual amount of currency in circulation and in use on that day was only $26,769,915, an increase upon that of 1850 of only $2,544,574. This presents a singular result.

The discounted debt of the banks was, on the 25th day of June last, in round numbers, $185,000,000, against nearly $191,000,000 on the 6th day of June, 1857, that being the highest line of "loans and discounts" reached by the banks of this State during the past ten years.

Again, the increase of "stocks and promissory notes" from June, 1857, to June, 1859, was over $1,000,000. This brings the gross earnings of the banks within one or two per cent. of the most prosperous year ever enjoyed by them, and this, too, with a circulation curtailed nearly $6,000,000, from its highest point in 1857; a deposit line reduced $5,000,000, and an increase of a specie reserve, from the same point, of $5,000,000. The Superintendent believes that the year ending in June, 1857, to have been the most profitable year enjoyed by the banks during the past ten years.

There are two deductions to be made from these figures by comparison. The first is, that while the banks maintain their present position of resources and liabilities, or nearly so, they will keep the public faith entire, both in their management and utility, and in their entire safety to the community; and that their present position is one of great strength; and in fact it may be considered impregnable from any cause arising within our own borders. They hold over 20 per cent. of specie upon their entire deposits, and the New-York City Banks have nearly 30 per cent. in specie on their net deposits.

The banks of this State are carrying a line of loans and discounts within the smallest fraction of 80 per cent. of their capital, deposits, and circulation. In other words, they have on interest, including loans and discounts, stocks, and bonds and mortgages, twice the amount of their capital.

To force bank liabilities, as an aggregate, beyond this point, the Superintendent does not believe to be prudent, and particularly so, when the importation of foreign goods is so unusually large, as it has been the present year. While the ultimate burden of payment must fall upon the consumer, the capital of the City of New-York must, in the main, stand between the foreign creditor and any default which may be made in the prompt payment by the parties who become the purchasers, if not the consumers of this vast amount of the products of foreign industry. Beyond this single cloud in the horizon of banking, every indication of safety, and consequent prosperity and profit, is palpable, if ordinary prudence is exercised.

The increase and decrease of the business of the country, arising from the manner in which its business transactions were formerly conducted, owing to the closing of our rivers and canals, made, of necessity, a fluctuating demand upon the banks for money, thus producing what may be called a spasmodic line of loans and discounts. This is now, in a measure, unnecessary, from the facility of transacting business the entire year through channels of transportation that are continually open. Less excuse for sudden expansion and consequent contraction of bank facilities now exists than ever before.

The best evidence of sound banking is the steadiness of a line of loans and discounts. It requires but little wisdom in those who examine the Quarterly Reports, made to this Department, to learn in what institutions the customers, as well as the stockholders, are the safest.

The second deduction to be drawn from the preceding figures is, that the business of the country has, in a measure, ceased to be transacted through the medium of bank-notes. The multiplicity of banks themselves has in part produced this result. While banks were few in number, and distantly located from each other, an individual check was not available as immediate means between parties transacting business, however good the same might be. The facilities for cashing checks and drafts, by the readiness with which any citizen can reach a bank, if he resides in any part of the State except John Brown's Tract, is such that a bank account is as necessary to one class of citizens, almost, as to another. The Superintendent does not doubt but that the actual number of depositors in banks, at the present time, number twenty to one ten years ago. This of necessity curtails currency, and has in fact reduced it to its present position of performing the same functions as the coined decimal parts of a dollar; and that comparatively a small one, when we compare the amount of the business of the State with its currency. While unwilling to accede to the proposition that bank credits are currency, a proposition strongly enforced by some gentlemen, who find pleasure, if not profit, (which is at least problematical,) in currency tinkering, yet he readily admits, that as the deposit is made in the bank to meet a check when presented, it performs one of the functions of currency, in forcing the bank to pay its debts to its depositors, created by such deposits, at such time as he, the depositor, pleases; and that a bank can place itself in a false position by extending too far its line of loans and discounts upon its deposits, as well as upon its circulation. The one, more dangerous from its concentration and comparative insecurity; while the other is widely diffused through the community, and secured by a deposit in this Department.

It is almost unnecessary for the Superintendent to say that the experience of 1857 and 1858 confirms his opinion, that the element of weakness in our present method of banking is in stimulating deposits by the payment of interest, or offering any other extraordinary inducement, to concentrate balances in that shape in our banks. All the business of the country which legitimately belongs to the banks in this State, will find its way to them for its transaction. Beyond the natural and easy flow of business to our banks, there is danger in forcing a line of deposits above its natural channel, from the fact that it destroys the system of individual money lending, and forces credits down to, say, thirty, sixty, or ninety days. This is assuming payment of individual liabilities faster, or rather at shorter dates, than the usual credits upon which business is transacted. This was one of the elements of the panic of 1857, and should be avoided by the banks. Those in the City of New York, particularly, should carry a firm and steady line of discounts, based upon their capital, deposits and circulation; and should remember that while it is easy to expand in apparently good times, the contraction to meet the changes of our almost certain, periodical convulsions in the money market, will only aggravate the difficulty under which both the banks and their borrowers labor when a necessity for such contraction exists, always created by a previous expansion.

The business of banking, like any other pursuit, being open to all our citizens, the State having made it compulsory for those pursuing that business, to secure beyond all doubt the involuntary creditor, (i. e., the bill-holder,) legislation beyond this point has no more reason to interfere with the action of the capital employed in that business, than if it was employed in the dry goods, grocery, hardware or any other pursuit chosen by any citizen or citizens of this State, and its employment should be left to individual sagacity, as it is in any other occupation.

In connection with this fact of a decreasing currency, as compared with the business of the State, it may not be improper for the Superintendent to refer to another cause, which may exercise an influence, although indirect, upon the circulation of bank notes. Still, he has no doubt that its action is powerful, and growing more formidable from year to year.

It is evident even to the casual reader of the daily papers, that counterfeiting and altering bank notes is progressing with great rapidity. Every day's experience teaches us that the art of counterfeiting and altering bank notes keeps pace with the efforts of the regular engravers to protect their business by reaching a higher degree of artistic perfection in the engraving and printing of bank notes. That altering and counterfeiting bank notes does exercise a powerful influence upon their circulation in this State, is beyond cavil or dispute. That not only our own coin, but that of foreign countries, is produced with great similitude to the originals, is also beyond a doubt, and would be as dangerous perhaps to the people at large, were it not from the entire uniformity of the coin used.

The fact that each bank, or nearly so, has a different design for each note of the same denomination, makes the public more easily deceived with counterfeit or altered bank notes than with base coin.

The art of photographing would seem to be in the course of improvement, although no specimen of a bank note produced by that process has been seen by the Superintendent that would be liable to deceive even an ordinary judge of the genuineness of a bank note.

The Superintendent has, under the operations of the law of last Winter, in relation to counterfeit bank notes and plates, received the first fruits of the beneficial operation of that law, having had returned to him by the Public Commissioners of the City of New-York thirty-six plates for the alteration of genuine, and the production of counterfeit notes, (see Table No. 10;) and also $14,276 of the notes themselves, all of which have been destroyed.

It is recommended again, and from further reflection, that the banks of this State, by voluntary action on their part, form an association for their own protection, and that of the community, against the circulation of altered and counterfeit notes, now so rife in our midst, after the manner of the New-England Company. For that purpose a small contribution from each bank, banking association, and individual banker, in this State, would establish a system for the detection of this crime, which would be beneficial to themselves as well as to the public.

A contribution of $10 or $20 from each institution, placed in proper hands, would soon be effectually felt among the organized gangs of counterfeiters; and tend to check their operations. The detection of this peculiar crime is now left to the ordinary vigilance of our police, and no special efforts can be expected to be made by them for its detection, unless special rewards are to follow a successful effort for its suppression. An arrest is occasionally made of this class of offenders, and only of the most inexperienced in this peculiar profession, while the parties who control and direct the operation of producing the article almost invariably escape. The Superintendent has no remembrance of the detection and conviction of the party or parties actually engraving a plate for the purpose of altering or counterfeiting a bank note. The mere fact

The New-York Times.

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Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HUSBAND TO ORDER—THE HAPPY MAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—GREEN BUSHES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FOUR LOVERS—GRAND BALLET—RED GNOME.

BOWERY THEATRE—GOLDEN FARMER—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT—JEMMY TWITCHER IN FRANCE—A GOOD-NATURED GENTLEMAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN—MOTHER GOOSE—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—A-LAD-IN-A-LAMP.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE FORTY THIEVES. Evening—CHARLES THE SECOND—THE FORTY THIEVES.

DODWORTH'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.

CHAPEL OF RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES—JOCKO.

DRAYTON'S OPERA HALL—KOOLOO KAFFIR ENTERTAINMENT.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 639 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Bohemian* arrived at Portland last evening, from Liverpool December 21, and from Queenstown Dec. 22. The news is four days later. The meeting of the Congress is definitely fixed for January 20. The Representatives of the Powers are nearly all officially announced, as already indicated, including Count CAVOUR for Sardinia. The London *Times*, commenting on the execution of BROWN, ridicules the Northern sympathy when too late, and predicts that the matter will tend to strengthen the South. The weather in England and France was excessively severe, but had moderated. The Spanish forces were concentrated at Ceuta, but the Moors were still the assailants. Another engagement was reported, and as disastrous to the Moors. Numerous political arrests at Naples are reported. The reported intended abdication of the Emperor of Austria is unfounded. Austria was reducing her army. The affairs of Hungary were daily more threatening. Important submissions to Russia in the Caucusas were reported.

The Senate of the United States accomplished little yesterday of any description, and nothing of a legislative character. Mr. KING, of New-York, presented the petition of Gov. MORGAN, and three hundred others, for a Homestead bill. Mr. HAMMOND was excused from serving on the Finance Committee, and Mr. FESSENDEN from serving on the Houmas Land Grant. The adjournment was to Monday. In the House, the proposition of Mr. MONTGOMERY for a temporary organization in order to put through the Post-office Appropriation bill was debated for some time, the Republicans objecting on constitutional grounds to any attempt at legislation previous to the legal organization of the House. The proposition failing to secure support, Mr. REAGAN resumed the floor and his speech of Wednesday, regarding the dangers to be apprehended from the Republican Party and its principles. Mr. WELLS, of New-York, put in a plea for the adopting of the plurality rule as the only solution of the dead-lock. A long and highly animated conversation followed, at the close of which two ballots for Speaker were had. Upon the first, Mr. SHERMAN came within three, and upon the second, within four of the number of votes necessary to elect. Upon the first ballot, the Democratic vote was given to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and upon the second to Mr. BOCOCK. The American vote changed from Mr. GILMER to Mr. NELSON. Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, then obtained the floor, and reiterated the standing commonplaces of his section and party as to the Republicans, and the unconstitutionality of the plurality rule. Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, announced that he should move that rule as an amendment to the next motion for a ballot. In the course of his remarks, an allusion to his fellow Democrats led to a violent conversation between Messrs. DAVIS and PORTER, of Indiana, Mr. HICKMAN, and others, which engaged the House until a late adjournment.

From Washington we learn that a party of Rangers had defeated the Apache Indians in Arizona with great loss, taking a number of women prisoners and capturing a large quantity of bows and arrows. Capt. WYSE has been relieved from the sentence of Court Martial in consequence of some informality in the proceedings.

Our San Francisco correspondent gives the particulars of the Sherreback claim, the final decision upon which by Judge HOFFMAN has created a great excitement in San Francisco. This claim, founded on a grant made by a Mexican Prefect to PETER SHERREBACK, an old Californian, dates from the year 1845, and has been litigated for several years. On the 5th of December, Judge HOFFMAN filed an opinion, declaring the validity of the claim. There is some dispute about the location of the property in dispute, comprising nearly two hundred acres; but it appears to be generally conceded that the site is the same which is now covered by the residences of the most wealthy citizens of San Francisco. Property-owners in that city are, therefore, greatly exercised in consequence of the decision of the Court. Another judicial decision, rendered by Judge HARDY, in Calaveras County, is regarded as important; establishing the ownership of private parties in all the minerals contained in the soil.

Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, in his Message to the Legislature, states that the total amount of receipts into the State Treasury, during the last year, was $3,520,154, which, with the balance of $226,118 remaining at the close of the preceding year, made the sum subject to disbursement $3,746,272. The whole amount of disbursements was $3,552,304. The public works and educational institutions absorbed the larger part of this sum. More than three-eighths the entire levy for State purposes is for the support of schools and school libraries. Gov. CHASE recommends the reënactment of the statutes which the last Legislature repealed, prohibiting slaveholding and kidnapping. He thinks that it would be useless to pass laws giving the negroes the right of suffrage; the Courts, not the Legislature, are to determine this question. The militia of the State which was nearly disorganized four years ago, has been reorganized to such an extent that it forms a nucleus for a volunteer force entirely competent to any ordinary emergency. In conclusion, Gov. CHASE makes reference to the Harper's Ferry *émeute*, reaffirming the position which he took in his response to Gov. WISE, and maintaining that the South has done much to bring about the present unhappy state of feeling between the two sections of the country by repealing the Missouri Compromise, kidnapping from the soil of the Free States persons guilty only of the crime of color, and by reiterating so frequently and needlessly her threats of disunion.

The annual report of the Bank Superintendent which is given elsewhere in to-day's issue, states that $1,250,000 was added to the Banking capital of the State during the past year. The circulation outstanding in June last was $26,759,000, against $74,079,000 in 1858 and $24,124,000 ten years ago. The report abounds in remarks and suggestions of the highest practical value.

In the State Senate the concurrent resolutions of last session, looking to a reorganization of the Court of Appeals, by increasing the number of Judges to six and lengthening their term of service, were called up, concurred in, and laid over. An attempt to get the papers relative to the *pro rata* freight bill before the Senate having failed, some unimportant business was transacted, and the Senate adjourned for the week. The House listened to the reports of the Select Committee in reference to the subordinate employes of the body. The majority reported in favor of retaining the number engaged last year, without extra pay. The minority favored the same number, and the same pay in all particulars. The latter recommendation was adopted. Among bills noticed, that dividing the Sixth Judicial District is the most important. Mr. ALLEN, of Buffalo, introduced his bill extending the time for the completion of the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad. The House subsequently decided that when it adjourn to-day, it shall adjourn to Monday evening.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and organized by electing MORGAN JONES President, and CHARLES T. MCCLENACHAN, Clerk. In the election of a President, the Republicans and Tammany Hall Democrats united. Mr. VAN TINE, the opposing candidate, received nine votes. Mr. MCCLENACHAN was elected by a unanimous vote. Mayor WOOD has published a notice that the measures which may have been adopted by the Common Council will be published, *in extenso*, in four of the leading daily papers five days previous to receiving his official signature, and that no warrant for money will be signed, unless it be accompanied by vouchers and testimony under oath as to the performance of the work in compensation for which it is to be paid. He also invites complaints against the subordinate officers of the City Government. The rooms occupied at present by the City Hall Police Court are to be arranged for an Emigrant and Strangers Protection Bureau, where information will be given to those needing it. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, one of the members of the Croton Aqueduct Board, has notified Mayor WOOD that at the expiration of his present term of service, he will retire from office.

The Historical Society has reëlected Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, President, to serve during 1860. The other officers are the same as before, with the exception of Mr. BENJ. H. FIELD, for Treasurer. The annual reports showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society held a meeting last night at their rooms in Clinton Hall, at which an interesting letter from the celebrated African traveler, Dr. LIVINGSTONE, dated from Tette, Zambeze, Eastern Africa, in February of last year, was read. Another African traveler, now in this City, Mr. DU CHAILLU, addressed the audience on the subject of his African experiences, with special reference to the history of the newly-discovered gorilla, the largest and most powerful of the monkey tribe, to which naturalists are now attaching so much interest.

The Chamber of Commerce, at their monthly meeting, had under consideration the project for a Time and Weather Observatory on the Battery, the subject of sanded cotton, the plan of an international law with England to prevent the abuse of seamen, foreign postal relations, harbor obstructions, and the necessity of amending the Census laws of the United States so as to procure commercial statistics.

At the meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association, Dr. WYNNE read a paper upon the duties of legislators to protect the public health.

The Stock Market improved in demand, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. in prices yesterday, owing to the easier supply of means offered to the Brokers in the Money Market.

Cotton was more active, and prices were sustained. A moderate business was transacted in Flour, at uniform rates. Wheat was in better request, and was firmer. Other kinds of Grain, as well as Provisions, Oils, Naval Stores, Metals, Hides, Leather, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco, Hay, Hops and Molasses, were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars and Coffee. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Slavery and Servitude.

Mr. MASON'S explanation of what he meant by the epithet "servile" which he applies to Northern States, to distinguish them from what are called the "Slave States" of the South, is a very good specimen of that laborious hunting for parallels which in heated controversies often supplies the place of argument. The Senator from Virginia is apparently, and we must say, when we consider his theory and practice of social economy, rather oddly restive under the designation of "Slave States" commonly applied to his own part of the country, and while he is unable to dispute the accuracy of the term, seeks to lessen its force by the invention of a new phrase to define the exact condition of domestic servants at the North, or rather of those among the servants of the North who wear livery. He seems to attach a serious importance to "livery," as an instrument in assimilating the real condition of a hired servant at the North to that of a negro slave at the South; and if there be any solid comfort concealed in the comparison we certainly would not grudge it him. But wherein that comfort consists we confess we do not see. It is due to all parties in the controversy which is now rending the country, to admit that there is a real, radical and essential difference in the condition of the laboring classes in the two sections of the Union, and all attempts to make it appear that there is no such difference at all, or that the difference is but superficial and trifling, instead of allaying must increase the existing irritation. If all the servants at the North wore livery instead of a very small number, as is actually the case, this sartorial fact would prove nothing for Mr. MASON'S side of the case. Livery is simply a coat of a particular color, with buttons of a particular kind, and, of itself, the wearing of livery is in no way degrading or humiliating. Whether it shall disgrace the wearer or not depends altogether upon his reason for appearing in it. If he wears it in virtue of a contract voluntarily entered into by himself, and supported by a valuable consideration—a contract which he can abrogate at any time upon reasonable notice—it is ridiculous to assert that he is degraded or made servile by his coat and buttons any more than by fulfilling any other agreement which may entail discomfort or inconvenience. There is a certain loss of "independence" implied in doing anything for other people, but the constant and incessant doing of things which we would not do if we could help it, and which are more or less irksome and disagreeable, is unfortunately one of the first conditions of existence for the mass of mankind throughout the world, even at the present day. Wearing a livery is one mode of proclaiming to everybody that the wearer is a coachman or footman; but if he is remunerated at his own price for any loss and damage which this sort of advertisement may entail on him, it is very difficult to see in what essential particular he is worse off than a Senator of the United States, an officer of the American army, or anybody else who accepts pay for publicly exercising his vocation. If he were compelled to wear the livery whether he would or no, on pain of imprisonment or flogging, or some other physical indignity and violence, it would of course alter the whole aspect of the case. In short, it is not in their manner of passing their time or in the nature of their occupations, that Northern laborers differ from Southern slaves, but in their motive for following any occupation at all. Both of them dig and delve, and lead, as all men must lead who labor for a livelihood a tolerably uncomfortable life; but the free laborer does so in virtue of a voluntary and legal contract, the slave simply to avoid punishment. In the comparisons which Southern gentlemen are constantly drawing between the condition of the two classes, this distinction is entirely overlooked; but we must say we do not see what is gained by the sophism for sophism it is.

Perhaps the wisest course in regard to it is to treat it with the contemptuous indifference which it usually receives, as simply an attempt to make it appear that the privilege of working when and for whom one pleases is utterly valueless, and that nobody but a visionary attaches any importance to it. We must say we do not feel it necessary to argue this branch of the question. We are quite content to leave it to the common sense of mankind; but let us add we do not think peace or goodwill are promoted by the steady maintenance, by men of sense and education, of so ridiculous a doctrine.

There is another point, also, in the controversy between the North and South, on which we think Southern gentlemen could mend their tactics with great advantage, and that is by refraining from treating "free society," to adopt their own jargon, as an experiment set on foot by crazy fanatics at the North, and so far a complete failure. We are all, or profess to be, practical men; but we must say it proves anything but practicality to pretend to believe that the plan of employing free laborers and servants, and paying them wages, is a clumsy device of Yankee origin, and has totally failed of success. Every man at the South knows perfectly well that it was not the North that invented free labor, and that the same system prevails over the greater portion of the globe, and organizes the industry at least of all civilized countries. It is by all of them held in the highest respect, as the basis of all their peace and prosperity. Moreover, no Southern man, when not writing for a newspaper or making a Buncombe speech, believes for a moment that "free society" is an experiment, or that it has not succeeded. Slavery, on the other hand, which the South proclaims to be the panacea for all political ills, has been tried for centuries, and in all parts of the world, and has been deliberately, slowly and irrevocably cast aside to make room for this "Northern" system. To maintain that the experience of mankind has here been at fault, is to maintain that all political wisdom is centred in the Southern States of this Union, and that their social organization is superior to that of any other country. What is gained by the continued iteration of such extravagances, it is hard to say. It certainly makes no converts, and it furnishes ammunition to thousands of the fanatics whose assaults, put to profit by cunning politicians, are the cause of all the apprehension and uproar with which the Slave States are just now afflicted. If the South only knew how much force has been supplied to Anti-Slavery zeal by ridiculous attempts to bring free labor into contempt, those of its citizens, who value peace and quietness, would certainly let the subject pass with as little comment as possible. Never were the words of Holy Writ more applicable to any people than to the slaveholders of the South, that "Their strength is to sit still."

Mexican Intrigue at Washington.

The communication from our Vera Cruz correspondent, which appeared in the TIMES of Wednesday, announced the fact that the Church faction in the City of Mexico, with Messrs. GABRIAC, JECKER & Co., would shrink from no expense, and stick at no measures, to prevent the ratification of the McLane treaty by the United States Congress. The *Journal of Commerce*, of Thursday, contains a communication purporting to be from its Washington correspondent, in which are to be found such reckless statements, so much animosity towards the Liberals, and a defence of MIRAMON so labored and extravagant, that it is impossible to avoid regarding them as a timely commentary upon the warning of our correspondent.

The following extract from the Washington communication to the *Journal of Commerce*, will illustrate its tone:

"MIRAMON is so young, and has been for so short a time in supreme power, that it is not quite safe to judge him, either for praise or blame. Thus far, he has shown himself to be not only a better soldier, but a better man, than any other of the living new men cast up by the convulsions consequent upon the downfall of COMONFORT. There was a better man as well as a better soldier—OSOLO—who died prematurely of fatigue and fever early in the present series of troubles. He undoubtedly possessed great virtues and high qualities, military and civil, which deservedly attracted the popular applause and the general respect. His untimely death was one of the many misfortunes of his country. MIRAMON was his friend and companion, and it is a promise of good in MIRAMON'S case that he should have been the favorite and intimate of OSOLO."

This ignorant praise of MIRAMON is absolutely disgusting to any one who knows the man and his acts. OSOLLO (whom we presume to be intended by OSOLO) was a better man, and a better soldier than MIRAMON, and because he was so, and also because he was about to join the Liberal forces, he did die "prematurely and early in the present series of troubles." Not, however, naturally of "fatigue and fever," but, according to common report in the City of Mexico, by *poison*, administered through the instrumentality of the priests or of MIRAMON himself.

The writer of the communication to the *Journal of Commerce*, or the person who caused it to be written, is, doubtless, well acquainted with all the facts, and if he will but continue in the same vein, will afford other people a fair chance of making it fully known in this country, how the Church and its agents manage affairs in Mexico.

That old Mexican oligarchy, schooled in all the arts of Spanish intrigue, has, for once, overreached itself at the outset. Its future efforts in Washington must be powerless. We do not believe our legislators are to be intimidated, cajoled or misled by it, even though agents of respectability may be carelessly inveigled into its schemes of Anti-American diplomacy.

Through the agency of JECKER & Co., the protest of what is called the "Miramon Government" has just been received in Washington. Whatever Congress may do respecting the Mexican treaty, we hope this protest will be taken up and made the occasion of administering to the Miramon faction, or "Government," the emphatic rebuke which its massacre of American citizens in particular, and its outrages and crimes against humanity in general, so richly merit. The Government of the United States has already notified the Miramon party that it shall be held responsible for the murder of American citizens, and other outrages. Now, that party has the effrontery to call the American Government, in its turn, to account for negotiating with the only existing constitutional Government of the Republic of Mexico. The game is an audacious one, but it will hardly succeed.

The Mayor's Cry for Light.

Mayor WOOD has issued a public notice of certain rules by which he proposes to be governed in administering the high office to which he has been chosen. In the main these rules are admirable, and one of them in particular, which promises the establishment of a sort of bureau for the protection of emigrants, immediately under the eye of the Mayor himself, in the City Hall, deserves to be commended in the warmest terms. If Mayor WOOD will but carry out this regulation in the spirit and the letter, he will fairly earn a civic crown. Nothing has contributed more to lower the character of our City, at home and abroad, than the disgraceful degree in which our authorities have fallen short of their duty to the poor and friendless foreigners whom our laws, our necessities, and the splendid opportunities of our empire, are perpetually inviting to our shores.

Mayor WOOD may easily atone for many municipal shortcomings by such an energetic abatement of the "Emigrant Runner nuisance" as he now appears to contemplate. But the Mayor anuounces another and more questionable feature of his government, in the following paragraph:

"The public are notified that all measures passed by the Common Council requiring the approval of the Mayor will be published *in extenso* in four of the leading daily papers five days before being acted upon by me, to the end that all persons who are opposed may have an opportunity to be heard. Objections must be made in writing until otherwise directed by the undersigned. This publication will not be omitted except in extraordinary cases requiring immediate action."

This has very much the air, it must be owned, of Master Tyll Owlglass. It might well be a question whether the Mayor is not here calling upon the sovereign people for the light which the sovereign people expect their Chief Magistrate to find for them. This provision, if carried out strictly, would erect the Mayor and the six hundred thousand odd citizens of New-York into a sort of Council above the Common Council and mingle the legislative with the executive functions of His Honor after a very perplexing fashion. If the Mayor was an Oriental Cadi, giving audience and dispensing justice "all out of his own head," such an institution would be natural enough. As it is, we might easily suggest a hundred objections to it, were we not dispensed therefrom by the suspensory clauses in the body of the regulation itself, which happily afford us the best grounds for believing that, in point of fact, it will come to nothing at all. And yet, if we should prove to be wrong, and in the course of its practical operation it should ever save Mayor WOOD from committing so foolish and impolitic a blunder as Ex-Mayor TIEMANN'S ridiculous veto upon the Central Park appropriation, both he and the City will have reason to rejoice ever over this high-sounding order of the day.

City Railroads and City Travel.

The question of a Broadway Railroad is rapidly settling itself,—or rather, the companies which monopolize the present conveyance of City passengers are practically settling it. They are managing the roads and vehicles under their control in such a manner as to make absolutely imperative some additional accommodations for City locomotion. Under present arrangements it is utterly impossible to get down town in the morning, or up-town at night, with any comfort, either by railroad or by omnibus. All attempts to limit any of these vehicles to the number of passengers they will hold, have been abandoned. Omnibuses already full are regularly stopped for fresh accessions, and those who have seats are compelled to give them up, or have stout men and women treading on their toes or tumbling into their laps during the whole journey. Any remonstrance on the part of passengers provokes insolence from the driver, and sour looks from the new comers. Some passenger, moreover, must volunteer to collect the fares, or submit to have his toes stepped on in regular succession by every other inmate. The fares are collected "on entering," so that any dissatisfied person is at full liberty to leave at any moment, and give up his seat to somebody else.

In the cars at starting there is a general rush and scramble for admission. Women and children stand no chance whatever in the *melée*, and may think themselves fortunate if they are not run over. Passengers who get seats keep them under the agreeable vigilance of two or three persons standing, eagerly watching the moment of his exit, in order to seize his place. The conductor does his best to force everybody to the forward part of the car, in order to accommodate the new comers, and is profoundly unhappy if a square foot of standing room is left unoccupied, either in the car or on the platform. The whole journey is a perfect *crush* from one end of the route to the other,—and to get out from a car thus loaded, one is compelled to force himself, by main strength, through a dense mass of persons, and may think himself well off if he alights on his feet, with sound limbs and unbroken garments. And to drag these overladen cars, a couple of mules—utterly inadequate to the task—are provided, and the sound of the lash, the blows of a cudgel, and the shouts and sometimes the oaths of the driver, afford a pleasant diversion from the dullness of the trip.

All the roads are alike in this respect; some may possibly be worse than others—the Third and Eighth avenues would probably carry off the palm in case of any close competition. But all are bad. There is not a railroad in the City whose treatment of the public in these respects would be tolerated for a day in any community where democracy and equal rights mean anything, or where wealthy monopolies cannot at any time purchase complete immunity from all laws and obligations to the public at large. The evil has a perfectly plain and palpable cause: the companies are determined *to give as little as possible* for the money they receive for fares. They will not provide seats so long as the people who ride with them will consent to stand. They will not provide two cars so long as their customers will consent to be crammed into one. It is the old contest between avarice and the public convenience,—and as things are managed here, avarice is pretty sure to carry the day. If our public were not the best-natured and most tolerant public in the world, a remedy would have been enforced long ago. There is no other country where the mass of the people would submit to be plundered, and maltreated by monopolists, as ours constantly are,—not only without rebellion, but almost without complaint. The reason probably lies in the fact that this is a *free* country,—and that everybody considers it everybody else's right to get all he can out of him, and to give him in return as little as possible.

There is but one practical remedy for this state of things—and that lies in *competition*. We must have more Railroads, and then we shall have them all better managed. At present the accommodation for City travel is utterly inadequate. It is not possible for all the roads and all the omnibuses in town, if they should do their utmost, to carry half the people who go from one part of the City to the other. Let any one observe, between 5 and 7 o'clock any evening, the crowds of persons going up town, and he will see that *two* are walking where there is one riding. Is this because they prefer to walk? Not at all,—it is because they cannot help themselves. There is no place for them, or the price is too high. *We must have a very large increase in the means of City locomotion.* In time we shall have steam cars running through all our streets, and if the management of these matters were in the hands of practical business men, the change could be introduced at once, and with the best possible results. But the public cannot afford to wait for the *best* mode,—for that always comes slowly, and after a multitude of blundering experiments. We must have something at once. A well-known correspondent of the TIMES discusses the matter in another column, and urges the necessity of improved pavements. His suggestions are worthy of consideration. But as things stand now, the most effectual relief that we can suggest lies in more railroads. Let us have them as speedily as possible.

The Safety of the Seas.

The Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg and Bremen have issued a memorial on the subject of the rights of neutrals at sea in time of war, and are about to make an attempt to bring the whole subject once more before the coming European Congress at Paris. As the case stands at present, the European Powers have abolished privateering, and have acknowledged that the neutral flag shall cover even an enemy's goods. They have exempted neutral goods also under an enemy's flag from capture, always excepting, of course, the case of contraband of war. Our Government has already given in its adhesion to these rules, excluding that which abolishes privateering, on which point the United States maintain their old rights, but offer to adopt this rule, also, if the European Powers will agree to declare all private property at sea inviolate, precisely as private property on shore now is, in time of war. The Hanse Towns now ask for the following settlement of certain vexed questions:

1. The adoption of precise and uniform rules with regard to the recognition of the neutral character of vessels, bought by neutrals from subjects of the belligerent States.

2. The adoption of precise and uniform rules with regard to the period within which vessels of the belligerents shall be allowed, after the commencement of hostilities, to continue their current voyage, and to return home without being exposed to capture.

3. A definition of what shall be considered to be contraband of war, limiting them, if possible, to arms, munitions, horses, East Indian and refined saltpetre, sulphur and lead.

4. A recognition of the principle that a vessel shall not be liable to be condemned for breach of blockade, unless it appears from the ship's papers that it has already been warned by a cruiser of the blockading power, and nevertheless should have attempted to approach the blockaded port.

Whether the Congress of Paris will take this matter up at all or not, remains to be seen; but if it should do so, a vigorous effort ought to be made by our Government, as well as by all friends of humanity and progress, to have the rule which renders private property on shore inviolate in time of war applied to private property at sea also. There is nothing to support the distinction except the arbitrary *dicta* of the old writers on international law. Logically, the difference as it now exists is a rank absurdity, and as a matter of policy it is utterly indefensible. It is ridiculous on the face of it to seize and plunder a man's ship a mile from the shore, while you religiously respect his shop or dwelling-house within sight of the captured vessel. When GROTIUS and VATTEL are cited in the discussion of the matter, it seems to be forgotten that these jurists wrote in an age when commerce and manufactures were in their infancy, and when the whole economy and *morale* of civilization were almost as much unlike our own as those of China or Japan now are. To attempt to govern the relations of belligerents at the present day by the rules laid down by the publicists of the seventeenth century, is very like looking into GLANVIL, or BRACTON, or FLETA, for guidance in deciding questions of law which arise on bills of exchange or policies of insurance. The laws of war, like all other laws, have to be altered to meet the wants and circumstances of the times. We no longer kill our prisoners taken in battle; nor do we hold them for a ransom; nor do we deem it legitimate to lay waste an enemy's territory with fire and sword;—and yet these are all departures from good old rules, one or another of which was accepted in days which no man in his senses would brand as barbarous. The same great Prince under whom BOSSUET preached and FENELON lived the doctrines of Christian love, ordered his generals to ravage the Rhenish Palatinate, and turn its fertile leagues of happy homesteads into a blackened, howling desert.

The only Power of importance which is at all likely to stand up boldly as the champion of the atrocious anomaly which consecrates at sea excesses now universally condemned on land, is Great Britain. It will be a curious fact for the consideration of the European Congress and the world, that English statesmen should be found, as they probably will be, maintaining the right of England to insult Spain by the possession of Gibraltar, and Italy by the possession of Malta, and mankind by the assertion of the legitimacy of official piracy, on one and the same ground—namely, that all these things are necessary to the "maritime supremacy" of Britain, which supremacy, in its turn, is necessary to the peace of the world, since "no other power" (we quote from the London *Saturday Review*) "could be relied upon to exhibit the justice and magnanimity of England in the control of the seas."

ADVERTISING.—The *Journal of Commerce* has this paragraph:

ADVERTISING GRATIS.—The West African *Herald*, published at Cape Coast, Gold Coast of Africa, contains the following announcement: "*Advertisements inserted gratis* for all subscribers." That is what we call a liberal policy.

The London *Times*, when it was first started, adopted the same principle, and invited advertisements from all quarters to be inserted gratuitously. In its original prospectus it stated that one great object of its publication was to furnish mutual information of each other's wants between traders and those who wished to purchase articles of any kind. Advertisements were, therefore, inserted as among the most interesting and important news of the day. They accumulated so rapidly, however, that this system was speedily discontinued, the discovery having been made that advertisers received much more benefit from their announcements than the paper through which they were made.

NOW AND THEN.—The New-York *Tribune* clinches a labored argument against the intervention of the United States to support free institutions in Mexico, by the following emphatic language: "To prop up the cause of republicanism by foreign bayonets, is to admit that it is lost beyond remedy."

This sentence rolls finely from the pen, but it leaves some odd echoes upon the understanding. Did the American patriots of 1776 admit that the cause of republicanism was lost beyond remedy, when they sent their ablest men over the sea to entreat for it the aid of "foreign bayonets?" Or was it lawful for struggling Liberty in America to ask help then from a French Bourbon King, and is it intolerable now for a powerful American Republic to succor struggling Liberty in Mexico?

MRS. BLUNT'S READINGS.—MRS. ELLEN KEY BLUNT, who began her charming "Poetical Readings" a few evenings since at DODWORTH'S, has been continuing them in the very agreeable form of *matinées*, at some of the best private houses in New-York. Those who have enjoyed the privilege of listening to this lady's interpetations alike of pathos and of humor, will readily indorse the verdict rendered by Rev. Prof. HUNTINGTON, of Harvard, in the Boston *Courier*, after her *début* in that city, that all who heard her "felt themselves in the presence of an intellectual teacher capable of instructing them all—a dramatist capable of thrilling them with all strong and high passions, and a true lady whom they could perfectly trust; i whom no trick, nor vulgar device, nor crude extravagance, could possibly be found. So they listened and enjoyed, in breathless silence, till the enjoyment grew freer and more confident, admiration rose to enthusiasm, and the success was complete."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Pike's Peak.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Pike's Peak express, which left Denver City Dec. 28, has arrived here, bringing $15,000 worth of dust.

Much dissatisfaction existed with regard to the Provisional Government recently organized, and it was generally regarded a failure. Attempts to collect taxes, levied by the Legislature, were unsuccessful in the mining districts, and a general want of confidence in the adequate power and protection of the Government was felt.

The people look to a speedy organization of the Territory by Congress as indispensable. Mining continued on a limited scale in the intervals of warm weather. Building was progressing rapidly in Denver City, but there was a great scarcity of materials.

Organization of the Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Legislature of Maryland organized, to-day, by electing E. G. KILBOURN, of Anne Arundel, as Speaker of the House, and JOHN F. BROOKS, of Prince George's, as President of the Senate.

In the House a resolution was offered granting the privilege of seats on the floor to the contesting delegation from Baltimore, who are on the Reform ticket and contest the seats of the American delegates. After considerable discussion the resolution was passed. Ayes 55, Nays 5; the Baltimore delegates not voting.

The Governor's Message was not sent in.

The Legislature of Maine.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Maine Legislature was organized at Augusta yesterday. THOMAS H. MARSHAL, of Belfast, was chosen President, and JAMES H. LINCOLN, Secretary of the Senate; and FREDERICK A. PIKE, of Calais, Speaker, and CHARLES A. MILLER, of Rockland, Clerk of the House.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan 4.

The steamship *De Soto*, from New-York *via* Havana, 1st inst., has arrived. News unimportant.

The sugar market was dull, owing to the holidays; prices unchanged. Stock 10,000 boxes. Exchange on London, 15@15¼ per cent. premium; on New-York, 3@4 per cent. premium.

Non-Arrival of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Jan. 5—1½ P. M.

The steamer signalized as the *Bohemian* proves to be the *North Briton*, which has returned from St. John, N. B., five hours ahead of the time she was expected, where she had been to load. There are no signs of the *Bohemian*.

Fire at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The residence of Mr. HALL, an extensive book and piano dealer, and four other buildings, were destroyed by fire this morning. It is supposed the fire was caused by an incendiary. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

A Mistake Corrected—Death of Judge Cady.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 5.

A mistake was made in announcing the death of Judge PECKHAM, and the resolutions of the Bar in respect to his memory. Hon. DANIEL CADY is the deceased Judge.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 5.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street and Ohio, $5 25. WHEAT—Light supply with unchanged prices. CORN dull; White, 70c.@72c.; Yellow, 75c.; supply light. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $16 50. BACON, 9½c. WHISKY dull and nominal at 26c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 5.

FLOUR firm, at $5 50@$5 62½. WHEAT steady; White, $1 42@$1 52; Red, $1 35@$1 36. CORN closed with an advance of 4c.; Yellow, in store, 79c. WHISKY dull, at 26c.@27½c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 5.

HOGS in good demand at full prices; $6 36@$6 75. MESS PORK in fair demand at $16 50. BULK MEATS 6¼c.@6¾c. GREEN HAMS advanced to 8c. FLOUR quiet at $5 30@$5 40. WHEAT firm. CORN firm.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

COTTON in improved demand; sales to-day, 5,500 bales; 10¾c. for Middling.

[CORRECTION.—The sales of Cotton at New-Orleans on the 4th were 10,000 bales instead of 1,000, as printed this morning.]

Exchanges.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 5.

Exchange on New-York 1-10 ₱ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 5.

Exchange on New-York par@1-16 ₱ cent. premium.

New-Hampshire Republican State Convention.

SPEECH BY SENATOR HALE—RESOLUTIONS.

At the New-Hampshire Republican State Convention which on Tuesday nominated ICHABOD GOODWIN for Governor, Senator HALE made a speech which is reported as follows in the Boston *Atlas and Bee*:

Mr. HALE said that he did not know by what authority it had been announced that he was to address this Convention, unless it was supposed that he could not be there at all unless he made a speech. He alluded to the progress of liberty in this country from the time of the Revolution. He said this progress of liberty had at last got to work even in the Democratic Party, but they were in trouble and *didn't know what ailed them*. They were shaken to their centre to-day by the working of this element among their masses. There was a peculiar state of things at the present time. One party was advancing in the promulgation of its principles with the almost certain prospect of success. They were met not by argument but by threats that if they did not desist they (the Democrats) would destroy the Union. The Union saved under such circumstances would not be worth preserving. It would not be a Union. New-Hampshire would be in that case a conquered Province—a frightened Province if you please. We should be placed in the condition of the old French Parliament, which merely registered the edicts of the King. The Slave power meet at Charleston and elect a President, and we are called upon to register their edicts, and then thank them for letting us know their selection in season. It was due to the South as well as the North to elect a Republican President, and he honestly believed that the candid men there thought so. The Republicans were to furnish the pillar of fire, and the cloud which were to lead the nation out of its political bondage. We must not display a craven cowardice, but must show the nation that we are not cravens. A man who would display such craven cowardice would not dare to look in the glass—the very apparition in the mirror would say to him, "You craven tool, how dare you look me in the face!" It was due to ourselves, to our wives, and sons, and daughters, that we assert and maintain our principles like men. We have braved many dangers as a nation; we have contended in war at home and on foreign soil; we have fought the Indians bravely; we have struggled with a plethoric treasury and an empty treasury; but we have a new peril now. A political party threatens to dissolve the Union, if we vote according to the dictates of our reason and judgment. If he believed the South was so cowardly as this, he would go in for a dissolution of the Union. Shall the ship of State be dismantled and wrecked because a minority of the crew cannot control her? Mr. SEWARD had been mainly attacked, and they said they would take almost anybody else but him. They were fast working the public up to the point that they, from spite, would take nobody else. He did not think it was fair thus to compel the election of Mr. SEWARD; *they ought to give some of the rest of us a chance.* [Laughter and applause.] The nominee at Chicago would be elected. The people would find no difficulty in finding a man who would make as good a President as BUCHANAN! [Laughter.] The Republican Party, he believed, would continue to be successful until, by the possession of power, it would become incorporated. He appealed to all Republicans to labor for principles, not men—to be united, and success was certain. We give but a mere outline of the Senator's address, which was received with repeated demonstrations of applause.

After the conclusion of Mr. HALE'S speech, GEO. G. FOGG, Esq., from the Committee on Resolutions, presented a series, among which were the following:

Resolved, That the repeated and continued aggressions of the Slave power upon the rights of free labor and free men, as evinced in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt to force Slavery into Kansas by the sword, and a Slave Constitution upon a free people under the forms of law; in the arrogant demand for the reopening of the African Slave-trade; in the clamor for the enactment of laws by Congress for the protection of Slavery in the Territories; in the insolent threats to "rend the Union from turret to foundation," unless allowed to direct its destinies and enjoy its emoluments forever—force upon us, in common with the people of all the Free States, the necessity of renewed and united efforts in behalf of freedom, free labor, and the Union as our

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Reconstruction of the Court of Appeals.

THE PETTY OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY NEXT.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The concurrent resolutions adopted last year, for increasing the number of Judges of the Court of Appeals to six, and for extending their terms of office to nine and twelve years, were reintroduced in conformity with the Constitution, and being concurred in, were laid over under the rule.

A motion to refer all papers relative to the *Pro Rata* Freight bill was tabled.

No other business of importance was done, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 5.

A large number of petitions were presented for the *Pro Rata* Freight bill and for the Personal Liberty bill.

Mr. MILLIKEN, of Westchester, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee appointed to report what officers should be appointed and at what compensation, reported in favor of appointing the same number o additional officers as for last year, provided that no additional compensation be paid to any of said officers.

Mr. GOVER, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the minority of the Committee, reported in favor of appointing the same number of officers and pages as last year, and with the same pay.

After a long debate Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) called attention to the law of 1853, which prescribed the number of persons to be employed and their pay, but provided that none should receive any extra compensation. He considered any violation of that law improper.

The Speaker said that the number of officers under the law of 1853 was not sufficient to keep order in the House as now constructed. The report was referred back, with orders to the Committee to report by bill.

Subsequently the Speaker and Clerk were authorized to appoint the same number of officials as last year.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. COOPER, of New-York, (Rep.,) to regulate the sale of fruits in New-York.

By Mr. MCQUADE, of Oneida, (Rep.,) to define the duties and powers of the Contracting Board.

By Mr. TUCKER, of New-York, (Rep.,) to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRIGGS, of Kings, (Rep.,) to alter the map of Williamsburgh.

By Mr. O. ALLEN, of Erie, (Rep.,) to extend the time for the construction of the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The House agreed to adjourn over from to-morrow till Monday, at 7 P. M., and then adjourned till to-morrow.

Our Albany Correspondence.

LITTLE DONE IN THE SENATE—THE PRO RATA FREIGHT BILL—ECONOMY AT AN END—AMENDING THE LIEN LAWS—BOOKS AT A DISCOUNT—SENATOR SEWARD IN ALBANY, ETC., ETC.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1860.

The Senate ran an easy stage this morning, closing the session inside of an hour. Nothing important transpired, except that a motion to raise a select committee on the *Pro Rata* petitions, was laid on the table, by a vote of Ayes 17, Nays 12, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. *Colvin, Connolly, Gardiner, Grant,* Hammond, Hillhouse, *Kelly,* Ketcham, McGraw, Montgomery, Munroe, Ramsey Richmond, Robertson, Rotch, *Spinola,* Truman.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell, *Blood,* Ferry, Fiero, Goss, Lapham, *Lawrence,* P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Sessions, Warner, Williams.

ABSENT—Messrs. Abell, Mannierre, *J. M. Murphy*—3.

Democrats in *italic*, Republicans in Roman. By some this has been construed as a test vote. This is wrong. The Standing Committees of the Senate have not yet been appointed, and there was a very natural reluctance to raise a Special Committee until after the Lieutenant-Governor announced his selections. Besides, there are many among the Nays of men whom I know to be committed in favor of the measure, and who were pledged to vote for its enactment before they were elected.

The "irrepressible conflict" peeps out behind Mr. MCGRAW'S notice that he will introduce a bill to allow members of charitable and religious institutions to vote by proxy. This means that the Tract Society and some kindred associations are in the hands of men not sound, and that if members were authorized to vote by proxy there would be officers chosen who would give a different tone to the publications of the Tract House.

In the Assembly there was an avalanche of petitions and notices, a few bills, and some unimportant resolutions.

Mr. MILLIKEN'S economy, like the valor of Bob Acres, has oozed out—gone, vanished,

> "Like the winged arrow,
> Sped swiftly on its flight,
> And left no track behind."

All his eloquent denunciations of extravagance—all his resolves against extras, have settled down into a report, made by himself as chairman of a select committee, that the same number of officers and pages be appointed as there were last year. So many such attempts at petty reforms have been made by demagogues before this, I wonder Mr. MILLIKEN did not invent the novelty of striking at some more giant extravagance. The eloquence he ventilated over the page-boys and door-keepers' spigot would have driven a large-sized bung tight home. The House wavered and shrunk from coinciding with the report. After twice solemnly resolving that they would not allow any supernumerary officers, it was difficult to take the back track. Like all following, so long as the leader kept ahead, following was easy enough—but it was not so easy where he suddenly turned short, and doubled on himself. The report was first tabled, then referred back, to be whipped into the shape of a bill, and there left until the order of motions and resolutions was reached, when Mr. MCQUADE introduced a resolution to give the Speaker the customary discretion. This was passed, and so the matter ends.

The Lien laws, from their first inception, have been a source of endless trouble. Like all special enactments projected by designing demagogues to catch the sweet voices of the people, they were crudely conceived and so elaborated as to be incomprehensible. I venture to say there are not fifty lawyers in the State who will confess to understanding them, and who can successfully enforce their provisions. Efforts are made by every legislature to perfect them, but they are not perfect, and never can be made equitable and clear, for the reason that they are not based upon any just principles. They grant special privileges, and hence are necessarily in conflict with equity and right. Notice is given in the House to-day that more amendments are needed, and of an intention to introduce them. Is it not better to repeal what we have already enacted, return to the former system, and leave journeymen and bosses, and bosses and owners, to regulate their intercourse in the same manner as all trade is regulated? Why should the mason, the carpenter and the painter enjoy privileges not accorded to the baker, the washerwoman, the tailor or any other of the industrial classes?

Books are at a discount in the Legislature. All resolutions to furnish red or green covered literature to the members at the public expense, have so far been promptly tabled. Even HELPER'S *Impending Crisis* finds no buyers, notwithstanding it is most assiduously pressed upon the members who are recorded as having Republican affinities. Why should coals be brought to Newcastle? What earthly use has a Republican for an *Impending Crisis?* What need of applying mental caloric to a brain that is already at fever heat?

Senator SEWARD was in the City last evening, waiting for a night's rest on his journey to Washington. He was to wait on at his son's residence by, I think, every Republican member of the Senate and Assembly, and by many of the citizens of Albany. Much curiosity is manifested here, to know how he will meet the cataract of Southern indignation which has been held in suspense so long, awaiting his return. It is felt that he returns to Washington, not alone as the embodiment of the "irrepressible conflict," but as the most prominent of the Presidential aspirants, and he must so answer the anticipated charge of complicity with JOHN BROWN as to hold fast to his more zealous Free-Soil adherents—many of whom are confessedly on the verge of Abolitionism—and yet not offend the conservative element, which he must have to insure success in the canvass next Fall. This, it will be admitted, is a task for which few are qualified. Is Senator SEWARD equal to such a *rôle?* Yes; his opponents hope. No. "Watch and pray," saith the preacher. Both his friends and foes are watching—do either pray?

I think both Houses will jump over from to-morrow to Monday. LEO.

Chamber of Commerce.

TIME OBSERVATIONS—HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS, ETC., ETC.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, P. PERIT, President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members: PETER C. BLANCAN, EPHRAIM LEONARD CORNING, JAMES HOW, and PEYTON JAUDON.

Mr. GEO. OPDYKE was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Committee of Arbitration.

A communication was received from TOWNSEND HARRIS, United States Consul at Yeddo, acknowledging the receipt of a complimentary letter from the Chamber, and returning thanks for the same.

A letter from CHAS. H. HASWELL impressed upon the Chamber the importance of prompt action to guard against the destruction of the harbor of New-York by accumulating obstructions. It was referred to the proper Committee.

Mr. MAURY, as Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to address a circular to the various Legislatures of the cotton-growing States upon the subject of "Sanded Cotton," and soliciting some State action to guard against that class of frauds, reported that the only notice thus far taken of the circular was by the Legislature of Florida, in which a Special Committee had reported in favor of a law requiring each planter to place tickets in the centre of each bale of cotton, containing the name and address of the planter. The report had been adopted.

Mr. MAURY, as Chairman of the Committee on that subject, proposed that the Committee should be empowered to renew a request to the City Government for a grant of land on the Battery for locating the Time and Weather Observatory.

Mr. DAVID OGDEN would strenuously oppose the erection of any such structure at that place.

Capt. MARSHALL considered the measure one of the highest importance to the City, and was opposed to being dependant upon the Dudley Observatory at Albany for the correct time. The idea was humiliating.

Mr. BLUNT explained that this movement had no connection with the Dudley Observatory. He favored the location on the Battery.

It was referred to a Comittee of Five, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Tileston, M. H. Grinnell, Charles H. Marshall, John S. Williams and J. H. Brower.

Mr. OPDYKE offered a resolution proposing to memorialize Congress to so amend the Census laws of the United States that those having charge of their execution be instructed to obtain commercial statistics. The resolution was adopted, and the subject was referred to the following Committee: Messrs. George Opdyke, Cyrus Curtis, Denning Duer, W. E. Dodge and P. M. Wetmore.

The President referred to some important communications from Liverpool, on the subject of an international law for the regulation of the marine, with particular reference to the abuses practiced upon seamen on shipboard, and to prevent the same. The matter was referred to a committee. The Chamber adopted the form of a memorial to the City Government and Legislature for means to remove Coenties Ridge, a dangerous reef in the East River. It was already signed by several prominent ship-owners.

Mr. WETMORE introduced a resolution upon the subject of our postal arrangements with Mexico. At the suggestion of Mr. BLUNT, it was amended so as to cover all our foreign postal arrangements, and adopted, a committee being appointed to report upon the whole subject at the next meeting.

Several bills were audited. Fifty dollars was voted to the porter, and the Chamber adjourned.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published This Morning, contains the following:

THE POSTMASTER'S DAUGHTER—a new Story.
AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmers.
CITIES AND FOOD—Interesting Letter from LIEBIG.
THE GREAT EASTERN—Facts and Theories.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY—The Festival in New-York.
THE NORTH AND SOUTH—Expressions of Southern Sentiment—Our Virginia Correspondence—Views of Mississippi Conservatives.
SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD—Delivered at Auburn, on his return home.
MEXICO—Important News—Reception of the Treaty at the Capital.
CONGRESS—Reports of the Proceedings.
EUROPE—The European News, Foreign Correspondence, &c.
The News—Semi-Weekly Summary of the Latest Intelligence.
Personal Items, Obituary Notices, Literary and Art News, and Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

[Advertisement.]

MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Are often puzzled to know how to place their employes: whether this man will make a good salesman; that, a good accountant; this, a reliable and trustworthy confidential clerk; that, a cashier, &c. A Phrenological description, carefully written out in full, would settle the question, and indicate the exact place each man can best fill. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, makes private examinations, and gives full written descriptions, daily.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT FIRE IN BEEKMAN-STREET.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler, No. 337 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN—I have the pleasure of informing you that your Alum Patent Fire-Proof Safe has passed through a fiery ordeal that ought to satisfy the most sceptical of their superior fire-proof qualities. It remained in the burning ruins of building No. 90 Ann-street for *seventy hours*, and delivered its contents in perfect order. Your proposition to open your safe on the sidewalk, shows that you have more confidence in your safe than your neighbors, who had theirs removed to their stores to be opened.

L. DECKER,
Billiard Table Manufacturer,
No. 139 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

By arrangement, the entire stock of Winter clothing and Winter furnishing goods remaining on hand on the 1st inst., must be closed out. We therefore offer the remainder of the elegant stock of D. DEVLIN & Co., comprising a complete assortment of overcoats, dress suits, business suits, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, &c., &c.,

AT COST.

This is an opportunity that will rarely occur of buying in a supply of elegant seasonable clothing, at extremely low prices.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORY TYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Consumption prevented! Settled Coughs, Colds, &c., the first symptoms of Consumption, are eradicated by the free use of these medicines, which also fortify the constitution against future attacks.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates to suit everybody from 50c. to $25. Also skate bags, shinny sticks, straps, &c., &c.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EHRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Balls, Parties, Weddings.—Ladies' White Satin, Kid, and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slips for balls, parties, and weddings: Cloth Button and BALMORAL Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Balls, Parties, Weddings.—Ladies' White Satin, Kid, and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slips for balls, parties, and weddings: Cloth Button and BALMORAL Boots, for cold weather, with India-rubber Boots and Shoes, for snow and rain. J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Recent Great Fires

AT

ATLANTA, Geo.,
MARIANNA, Fla.,
RICHMOND, Va.

ATLANTA, Geo., Dec. 10, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & Co.: This is to certify that I have owned and used one of Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes, for some time, and at the late destructive and extensive fire in the city of Atlanta, on the night of *Nov.* 16, 1859, the Safe had valuable papers in it. It was in my law office, on the second floor, in Mr. Markham's large three-story brick building, and during the fire and burning of said building, the Safe fell into the cellar and there remained imbedded in the midst of the hot ruins for EIGHTEEN DAYS AND NIGHTS. It was then taken out, and when opened (although the Safe, in its present injured condition outside, was unfit for further use,) the papers were all safe.

This severe test convinces me that it is decidedly best to have "Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes" for protection of papers against fire.

JARED IRWIN WHITAKER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5, 1859.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: In the late disastrous fire I had some two hundred dollars in one of Herring's Patent Safes, and after the fire when the Safe was taken from the ruins and opened to my most complete satisfaction not a dollar was injured. I feel completely satisfied that the genuine Herring's Patent Safes are perfectly fire-proof, for any safe that could stand the heat this one did, lying amongst burning spirits, liquors, oils, &c., for hours, must unquestionably be the most perfect protection against fire ever manufactured. I make this statement most cheerfully, and remain, yours truly,

J. A. GIBSON.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I had one of your Safes in the late disastrous fire which occurred here on the 16th ult. My books and papers, also some ninety watches and watch materials, were in the Safe, and although the Safe was under an intense heat for a long time, upon getting it open I found everything saved, to my complete satisfaction. I can, therefore, readily testify to the perfect fire-proof quality of Herring's Patent Safe, and it is with much pleasure I give you these facts. Yours, respectfully,

RILEY S. BAKER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTS: The small Safe, which I purchased of you some time since, was in my large two-story wooden building which was burned at the great fire here, the 16th inst. The Safe was red hot, and on opening it the next morning I found its contents, which consisted of silver, two hundred dollars, in bank bills, with other papers, all safe and sound.

J. S. SHACKELFORD, Auctioneer.

ANOTHER IN SAME FIRE.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co:

GENTS: The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE I bought of you about one month ago, was in the fire on the night of the 16th inst., in a large two-story wooden building, and on opening it I found the books and papers all right. I have since bought another of your agents, W. Herring & Son.

Respectfully yours, F. H. COLEMAN.

GREAT FIRE AT MARIANNA, FLA.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent-Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours. B. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam Sawing and Carpenter Shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEORGE GIBSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company,

No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Grover and Baker

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their

FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,

With recent valuable improvements.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$108
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting *Sewing Machines*, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your Brethren,

ABEL STEVENS,	THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY,	J. PORTER,
DANIAL WISE,	DAVID TERRY,
WM. A. COX,	J. BENJ. EDWARDS.

Great Fire in Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 30, 1859.

Messrs. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN: It is my pleasure to add one more testimonial to the merits of the justly celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. After being exposed to the most intense heat for the space of THIRTY-SIX HOURS, at the burning of my warehouse, No. 51 Beekman-st I find on opening the same all my books, papers, bank bills, insurance policies, &c., &c., *in perfect order.* Very respectfully yours, J. D. EDREHL

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 375 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st

MARRIED.

RAWLINGS—ELMENDORF.—In this City, on Thursday Jan. 5, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Dr. AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS, of New-York, to Miss MADILLA ELMENDORF, of Tivoli.

LAWRENCE—MINER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., to ELIZA W., daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Miner.

KEELER—SALTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 5, at All Saint's Church, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, Mr. EZRA W. KEELER, of this City, to Miss MAGGIE SALTER, of Stamford, Conn.

RUSSELL—MARSH.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Frederick S. Wiley, at the residence of the bride's father, THEODORE RUSSELL to MARIA LOUISE, daughter of Wm. R. Marsh, both of this City.

☞ English and French papers please copy.

POTTER—WILLETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 5, at Trinity Church, by Rev. L. R. Dickinson, assisted by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rev. WM. T. POTTER, of Beaufort, S. C., to EDWINA C., daughter of Mr. Thomas Willett, of Williamsburgh, L. I.

ROBBINS—MORRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, GEORGE A. ROBBINS to SUSAN A., daughter of William Lewis Morris.

FREEMAN—BLACKSTONE.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 5, by Rev. George H. Fisher, of Utica, Mr. JOHN MONTON FREEMAN to Miss E. FANNIE BLACKSTONE, only daughter of Hon. Wyllis Blackstone, of this City.

BRADY—TOMSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Paddock, FREDERIC A. BRADY to ROSINA, only daughter of A. Tomsey, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WALKER—DREW.—At Blackwell's Island, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Mr. Jamison, WM. J. WALKER, of Albany, to Miss EMILIE J. DREW, second daughter of S. M. Drew, Esq., Superintendent of Workhouse.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

KISSAM.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan 4, Mr. SAMUEL KISSAM, aged 71 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his son in-law, Dr. G. Preston, No 351 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

BARTLETT.—In this City on Wednesday, Jan. 4, WM. HOMER BARTLETT, aged 15 years and 3 months, oldest son of the late Asahel H. Bartlett, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his late father.

BENDER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, JOHN B. WILLIS, infant son of Andrew and Charlotte Bender, aged 1 year 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his grandfather, John B. Willis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Wm. H. Merrill, Jr., No. 313 Henry-st., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEFFINGWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, HANNAH D., relict of Wm. Leffingwell, of New-Haven, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of her brothers W. W. and T. L. Chester, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 65 West 31st-st., on Friday, Jan. 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DECKER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 5, HENRY SYNDERS, only son of Henry S. and Helen A. Decker, aged 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 15 Warren-place, Charles-st., to-morrow, (Saturday,) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

WILLETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 5, MARTHA AMANDA, wife of Jonah Willett, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 311 West 21st-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Westbury on Sunday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

PATTERSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 5, ELIZABETH PATTERSON, widow of the late John Patterson, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 61 Houston, late Hammersly st.

PARKE.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Jan. 4, ELIZABETH M., the beloved wife of Henry C. Parke, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Oscar Coles Lodge of F. and A. M., and the fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence No. 72 West 24th st., corner 6th-av., on Friday, Jan. 6, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

LONG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, MARGARET ANNABELLA, youngest daughter of Isabella and the late Jacob A. Long, aged 3 years 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Friday,) Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 32 Perry-st.

JONES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 5, ADELAIDE, infant daughter of Owen and Jessie Jones.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 233 West 33d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in New-York Bay Cemetery.

BROOKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, JOSEPHINE SACKETT, youngest daughter of George K. and Georgina D. Brooks, aged nearly 2 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at No. 178 West 21st-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PEUGNET.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, MAURICE PAUL LOUIS, son of Louis Peugnet, aged 25 years, 1 month and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 11 Bank-st., on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, Mrs. LOIS FOWLER, aged 78 years.

The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Friday morning.

MOTLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 5, ANNA TUTTLE, infant daughter of Samuel S. and Lizzie T. Motley, aged 2 years 2 months and 13 days.

CAPRON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 5, MARY W., widow of the late David Capron, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John F. Garrison, No. 147 Washington-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SIBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, GEORGE, only son of John W. and Huldah T. Sibell.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, George Sibell, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., on Friday, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHIPPLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, of whooping cough, MANUELA, infant daughter of David and Abigail S. Whipple, aged 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 352 Carlton-av., on Friday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KIMBALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, ADELINE OGDEN, eldest child of Luman W. and Ellen M. Kimball, aged 4 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 71 Pineapple-st., on Friday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, ELIZA, relict of the late Lewis Moore, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 12 o'clock, without further notice, from her late residence.

RIKER.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Thursday morning, Jan. 5, ANTOINETTE SAYLEY, infant daughter of Andrew J. and Caroline E. Riker, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

FROST.—At West Somers, Westchester County, on Thursday, Jan. 5, MARY FROST, widow of the late Ebenezer Frost.

Her friends and those of her son, Calvin Frost, are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence in West Somers, on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROE.—At Cornwall Orange County, on Thursday, Dec. 29, CAROLINE, wife of Alfred C. Roe, and daughter of the late Francis Child, of Morristown, N. J.

MINGUS.—At West Bloomfield, N. J., suddenly, on Wednesday night, Jan. 4, WARREN MINGUS, in the 38th year of his age.

CLOUGH.—In Milford, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, HENRY STRONG son of Henry H. and Caroline S. Clough, aged 7 months and 18 days.

WOOD.—In Muskegon, Mich., on Thursday, Dec. 22, MARY SOPHIA, only daughter of Wesley F. and Sarah G. Wood, and granddaughter of Wm. Scott, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 7, Jan. 5, 1860.

69, 15, 3, 48, 33, 59, 58, 8, 28, 74, 5, 32, 66.

Class No. 8, Jan. 5, 1860.

5, 70, 68, 64, 52, 19, 75, 73, 49, 29, 7, 57, 36.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 5, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

REMEMBER!

MRS. HOLMES' GREAT NEW STORY,

JESSIE GRAHAM,

IS NOW BEING PUBLISHED

IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS, NEW PATTERNS.

ETRUSCAN, CURB, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN BELCHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,

And all other styles.

For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND LATEST STYLES;

ALSO, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

For Sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY one door below Canal street—formerly No. 11 Wall st.

SIMON'S PALMIN PROMOTES THE GROWTH of the hair, eradicates dandruff, and imparts a beautiful gloss.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

JULES MUMM & CO. CHAMPAGNE.

We have been informed that in many cases when our Wines, JULES MUMM & CO., are called for, many of the hotels and the trade do their best to recommend and substitute another wine of a similar name in place of ours, as said wine can be obtained at less price.

We now most urgently protest against such proceedings, and warn the public not to accept any other Wine when ours is called for, that is to say, which has not our firm, JULES MUMM & CO., with the name of our Agent, JAMES MEYER, Jr., on the labels, with our autograph signature in full round the neck of the bottle.

We furthermore request our customers and friends to pay most particular attention to the above-mentioned distinction, as the other house of a similar name has copied our advertising or show cards, said act making the confusion of both names much easier.

We present a superior article to the public, and desire to run on our own merit without being mingled with any similar name or brand.

With such Wines as those we send to America, connoisseurs will recognize that we can only admit the Wines of Vve CLIQUOT to be of the same purity and superior quality as our own, and as a still stronger evidence of what we state, we refer to the opinion of the U. S. APPRAISERS, of New-York, who acknowledged to our Agent that, after a most careful examination with other brands imported in this port, they were obliged, owing to the great superiority of the JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, to appraise it, notwithstanding our protest, at higher prices than other first class Champagne received here.

JULES MUMM & CO.

Our Champagne brands constantly on hand are as follows:

JULES MUMM & CO.'S VERZENAY CABINET.
JULES MUMM & CO.'S IMPERIAL.
The other brands, such as VERZENAY DRY & MUMM'S PRIVATE only to special order.

The above Wines can be had of all the principal Wine dealers throughout the United States, as also THE RHINE and MOSELLE WINES of PETER ARNOLD MUMM.

JAMES MEYER, Jr.,
Sole agent for the U. S.,
No. 43 Beaver-street, New-York.

TWELFTH NIGHT.—THERE WILL BE THE usual Epiphany Service and Collection for Missions in the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 6. The Sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church. Service to begin at 7½ o'clock.

THE INDEPENDENT,

FOR THIS WEEK, contains

A SERMON

BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ANCIENT PAGANISM AND MODERN SLAVEHOLDING CHRISTIANITY,

BY REV. DR. GEO. B. CHEEVER.

An article from

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Letters from our

WASHINGTON AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

EDITORIALS—

PRINCIPLES, PLANS, AND PROSPECTS.

MAN AND GOLD.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

DELIVERANCE THROUGH MARTY

The Yacht Wanderer.

THE MISSING CAPTAIN HEARD FROM.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* says: "By the *North Briton*, arrived here on Friday last, we learn that the captain and boat's crew of four men landed at Tarrington, the French brig, purporting to be the captain of the schooner *Williams*, who reported the mate and crew to have run away with his schooner while he was on board the French brig for provisions, had arrived at Liverpool in the African mail steamer the day before the *North Briton* sailed, and that the captain had been placed under arrest by the authorities at Liverpool from some facts which had been let out by his men.

If they have sufficient proof to keep him in custody until the Cunard boat of last Wednesday arrives at Liverpool, announcing the arrival of the *Wanderer* at Boston, with the statement of her mate and crew as to the voyage of the *Wanderer* and the acts of herself-men, the chances are that he will meet his deserts, and the identity of the "Desperado," which is now involved in so much mystery, be ascertained. It will be well to send from Boston by the Cunard boat of Wednesday some proof to aid the authorities at Liverpool."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT QUARTERLY OF AMERICA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

No. CLXXXVI.—For January, 1860.

Commencing a new Volume.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLE I.—Tennyson.
II.—The Assyrian Empire.
III.—Commerce and Currency of the United States.
IV.—The Condition and Needs of the Indian Tribes.
V.—George Canning.
VI.—The China Question.
VII.—Wesleyan Methodism.
VIII.—Washington's Farewell Address and the Old Philadelphia Bar.
IX.—Literature of the Italian War.
X.—George Wither.
XI.—The White Hills.
XII.—Critical Notices.
XIII.—New Publications Received.

The publishers would commend this REVIEW to the attention of the American public, as a work which, during almost from the commencement of the literature of our country, has always sustained its high reputation wherever our language is known; and one which presents the strongest claims to their favor.

It is to America what the Edinburgh and London Quarterlies are to Great Britain, and takes rank with them both in Europe and America.

Nearly all the great authors of our country were first brought before the public through this REVIEW. Webster, Everett, Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, with scores of other noted men, of whom our literature so proud, have been among its contributors; and its pages continue to embody the best talent of our times.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly, in numbers of nearly *three hundred pages each*, at Five Dollars a year.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 117 Washington street, Boston.

☞ Specimen Numbers will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1 25 in money or stamps

MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL FOR 1860.

As a New-Year's present from a gentleman to a lady, the HOME JOURNAL is unsurpassed—as a gift in good taste. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms, $2 a year.

Office of publication, No. 107 Fulton-st.

WILLIS' ALBUM.—WITH THE NEW VOLUME of "THE MUSICAL WORLD" for 1860, will commence the publication, under the general title of WILLIS' ALBUM, of a series of Poems, written and set to music by Willis, the Younger, together with stories of German life, and papers on Art. The songs are mostly his own, except an arrangement of such choice music as he has collected during a long course of years for orchestra, private and social purposes. THE MUSICAL WORLD is published every Saturday. The subscription price is but $2 a year. City and Brooklyn subscribers are charged 50c. extra for the expense of carrier. Canada subscribers 26 cents for the prepayment of American postage. Office No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., New York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE American family by a young gentleman from South America. The advertiser does not speak English, and wishes to find a home where he may learn it. Please address Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

R. B. COLEMAN & SON HAVE OPENED THE EUTAW HOUSE, in Baltimore.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACcommodated with board in a small private family, who have two gentlemen and their wives boarding with them; would have to room together in a large room; house has all modern improvements; location 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Address VAN, Station E, U. S. mail.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE occupying a house in 23d-st. (no children or boarders) would let to a gentleman and wife or two single gents, a parlor, bed and dressing-room; hot and cold water and gas. This is a chance seldom offered for those seeking home comforts. Address J. R. A., box 2,871 P. O.

BOARDING.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON THE second floor of a first-class house in Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Furnace, baths, &c.; can be arranged for married or single persons. Terms moderate. Address M. A. B., Box No 106 *Times* Office, or apply at the lamp-store No. 428 Broadway.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.
BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall ferries; a pleasant front room and bed-room. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEman and lady, in a private family, where they could give lessons in French and music in exchange for a part of their board, the lady being a very experienced teacher on the piano. References given and required. Address for two days A. B. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES and two or three single gentlemen can be suited with pleasant rooms and board in a respectable American family, gentlemen and their wives $10 per week, fire and gas extra; single gentlemen $4 50; bath in house. Apply at No. 47 West 10th st., (late Amos-st.), between Greenwich-av. and Waverley-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR GENTLEMEN; also, a parlor and bedroom, with grate, gas, closets, and bath-room with hot and cold water attached, at No. 28 East 29th st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Private table, between 8th and 26th sts., and Lexington and 8th avs. Answer, with address, BRADY'S Gallery, No. 643 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION.—THE Home for the Aged and Orphan House, on the Church Charity foundation, will be formally opened on the Festival of the Epiphany, Jan. 6, with the following services: Morning Prayer with Holy Communion, at 11 o'clock; evening Prayer, with address by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, at 8 o'clock. The offertory at both services will be devoted to the Building Fund. The clergy of this City and neighborhood, and friends of the institution are invited to attend.

N. B.—The Annual Donation Visit will be held through the day and evening. The new House is on Albany-av., and is easily reached by the Fulton-av. cars.

Rev. T. T. GUION,
CHAS. CONGDON,
RICHARD WOOD,
JOHN W. HUNTER,
} Committee of Arrangements.

THE PARTIES WHO WERE UNEXPECTEDLY discharged from the establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., on the 30th and 31st ult., are invited to meet at No. 129 Stanton-st., corner Norfolk, in basement of Church, on 7th inst., at 7½ P. M., to pass resolutions preparatory to calling a general meeting of their fellow clerks in the City of New-York, to take into consideration the necessity of organizing a Society for mutual support in cases of emergency like the present.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION—Meets at the corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av. FRIDAY, Jan 6, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The *Franklinite Iron* further considered. All interested in this valuable American production are invited to attend. Admission is always free to all.

H. MAGS, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts. on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 6, 1860, at 7½ o'clock punctual attendance is requested, to hear the report of the Committee. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Trustees of the NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, held on Thursday Evening, Dec 15, 1859, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY A. BURR, President,
Residence No. 33 7th-st., or Cliff and Frankfort sts.
GEORGE F. NESBITT, Secretary,
Corner Pine and Pearl sts.
COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS.
Jonas N. Phillips, No. 85 Pike-slip, or No. 367 9th-st.
James Y. Watkins, No. 16 Catharine-st., or No. 28 Henry-st.
Zophar Mills, No. 144 Front-st., or No. 207 Madison-st.
Daniel B. Thompson, No. 84 Beekman-st., or No. 341 West 19th-st.
William Williams, Nos. 115 and 117 West 12th-st.
A. F. Ockershausen, No. 21 Rose-st., or No. 137 Henry-st.
Robert McGinnis, No. 5 De Peyster-st., or 71st-st., near 3d-av.
DELEGATES TO THE REPRESENTATIVES.
Jonas N. Phillips, Zophar Mills.
COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.
J. Y. Watkins, Wm. Williams.
Robt. McGinnis.
COMMITTEE ON FINES AND PENALTIES.
J. N. Phillips, S. B. Thomson,
A. F. Ockershausen.
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.
Zophar Mills, A. F. Ockershausen.
Henry A. Burr.
COMMITTEE ON FUEL.
S. B. Thomson Wm. Williams,
Robt. McGinnis.
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO SOLICIT DONATIONS.
Zophar Mills, J. Y. Watkins.
S. B. Thomson.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDden to trust my wife, ROSALIE DIMON, late of Lima, Peru, as no debts contracted by her will be recognized or paid by me. JOHN F. DIMON.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—A REALLY FIRSTclass servant, of reliable, trustworthy habits, is one of the greatest blessings in housekeeping. To secure such, either as professed cook, plain cook and first class washer and ironer, experienced nurse, waitress or general servant, ladies need only call at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is the resort of nearly every class servant in Brooklyn out of place 12 years established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED.—A GERMAN LADY THOROUGHLY acquainted with housekeeping wishes to obtain a situation to take charge of the household of a widower's family; is fond of children, a good linguist, and competent to give instruction in the English branches and music. Address for three days, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, a situation in City or country as good cook, washer and ironer; will be found competent for her duties; no objection to do general housework; makes excellent bread and pies, &c.; is a thorough laundress; can well recommended. Call at No. 275 6th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; a small private family preferred. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days, at No. 55 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A TRUSTWORthy, economical and highly recommended girl, as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a good cook, and a most superior washer and ironer, neat, and an obliging girl, and will try to please. Apply at No. 50 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object, but an agreeable home. References exchanged. Call at No. 206 West 31st-st., from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

WANTED—BY A VERY SUPERIOR GERMAN woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, poultry, gravies, &c.; is also a splendid baker of bread, pies, cakes &c.; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting; or nurse and sewing; best City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young German girl as chambermaid and waiter; will assist in washing and ironing, and willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 68 Avenue A, in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, who would go out by the day or week, as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days. Ring the third bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly. City reference. Apply No. 63 West 20th st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WOULD BE GLAD TO get some embroidery; she can give the best of City references. Address B. R., for one week, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; has good reference. Address No. 50 East 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, to do general housework. Inquire at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN a situation for a faithful domestic as seamstress. Apply at No. 12 Clinton-place.

TO MILLINERS.—A LADY WHO HAS ALready some knowledge of millinery, wishes to engage herself for a time to work in a fashionable establishment, where she can perfect her knowledge of the business. No salary expected. Address C. E. V. Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—A YOUNG MAN, who for the past three years has been cashier and book-keeper for an extensive manufacturing corporation in the country, and who wishes to devote his whole time to business, desires to make an engagement with some first-class house as book-keeper or correspondent. First class references as to integrity and ability. Salary required, $1,500. Address Box No. 1,789 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business; he will be highly recommended; he leaves on account of his employer selling his horses and going to New-Orleans. Can be seen for one week, at his employer's, if not engaged. Call at No. 83 West 21st-st.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS of a situation in the cloth department of a dry goods jobbing house, having held a situation in one house for the last ten years; has a thorough knowledge of cloths, cassimere vestings, &c.; a prospect of advancement more desirous than salary. Address K., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A young man who has a good knowledge of the City, and who can furnish the best City references as to character and qualifications. Address J. C., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A WAITER MAN, A SITUATION in a private family; has the best City reference, is a Protestant, and can be seen for two days at Mr. Morris' grocery-store, 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PRACTICAL farm hand just from the country, on a farm. Good reference. Address D. R., Box No 191 *Times* Office.

LAW.—A LAWYER OF MANY YEARS STANDing, a good draftsman, acquainted with Court business, of much experience in conveyancing and the examination of titles, and a skilful penman, desires an engagement. Address W. K., Box No. 2,688, Post-office.

TO LAWYERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS. —Employment is wanted by a young man, who is a good penman, and has had experience in copying, also in collecting; best of testimonials given. Address KNIGHT, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

LAW.—A GOOD WRITER, AGED 16, ACQUAINTed with business wants a situation. Address HENRY, Box No. 2 688 Post office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,
A CORRESPONDING CLERK,
who can also speak and write Spanish. Address, with references, and stating salary expected, Box No. 4,600 Post office.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WHO IS QUALIFIED to fill the situation for a small family, and who can do the washing and ironing. None need answer this who cannot give the best of recommendation as to character, &c. Address W., Box No. 175, *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. NONE need apply but such as thoroughly understand their business, and can bring unexceptionable references. Call between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 94 9th-st., one door east of University-place.

WANTED—A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid, in a private family. None need apply without good City references. Apply at No. 37 West 19th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PACKER OF FANCY articles, in a wholesale house. None but an experienced hand need apply. Address, stating terms and references, Box No 526 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSERY GOVerness who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 6 Albion-place (4th-st.)

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small private family. Apply from 10 to 4 this day, at No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress. Call at No 47 West 19th-st., on Friday and Saturday, between the hours of 9 and 2.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE—A CLERK of some experience, and who writes a good hand. Address L. P., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN a wholesale hardware store. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box 3,288 Post-office, New-York.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF good moral character, and well acquainted with small wares. One capable of taking charge of this department may hear of a good situation by address ing IMPORTER, through Post-office, giving name, reference, and stating experience.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house; one that can command first-class trade in the river counties or on Long Island. Apply at No. 51 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A WELL-EDUcated lady, of refined manners and piety, to take charge of a gentleman's house, where the lady is an invalid. She must be companionable and obliging. Best of reference required. Address Box No. 3,163 New-York Post-office, with reference.

NURSE WANTED—ONE WHO IS COMPETENT, kind and faithful. Apply at No. 32 St. Mark's-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—MISSING FROM HER HOME, since Friday morning Dec. 23, a young girl named MARY DOWLING; is 14 years old, and large, stout built; light hair, fair complexion, full face, eyes rather small. Any person or persons, giving such information as will lead to her recovery, will receive the above reward and the thanks of her friends.
RICHARD HEWITT, No. 81 Crosby-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, DEC. 31, IN GOING from No. 20 Pine-st. to the Pierrepont storehouses in Brooklyn, a sum of money. Any one finding or having found the above, which consisted of a $50 bill, $20 in gold, and $30 in five-dollar bills, by leaving the same at No. 495 Broadway shall be liberally rewarded.
P. L. JONES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER WAREHOUSE REMOVED.

In consequence of the total destruction by fire of our warehouses, Nos. 55 Beekman and 85 Ann st., we have taken the new and spacious store, No. 67 Beekman-st., where we shall be pleased to see our friends and customers, and are ready to fill all orders promptly.
BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO.
New-York, Dec. 30. 1859.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, Fancy Boxes, Head pins, Head nets, Coiffures, and other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Dutchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 220 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornament.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y., CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y., JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public auction at the hotel of William Durland, in the village of Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of January, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., about 31 acres of valuable farming land the farm and premises of William P. Robertson, deceased. The premises are situated at the head of the Fly, in the town of Newtown, and within one mile of the village of Jamaica. The new railroad runs through the premises. There are upon the premises two houses and two barns, and the land is in good order. Sale peremptory to close up an estate. Terms moderate, to be made know at the day of sale.
RICHARD ROBERTSON, } Executors.
ANDREW F. T. BARBERIE, }

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five-story building thereon, 25 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 30-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, morticing machine, work benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 34th, 35th and 36th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE—A never-failing water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of
D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—17½ ACRES, large house, barn, granary, carriage-house, buildings new, apple-orchard pear-trees, raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, &c.; good fences, principally stone, brook of water, well and no waste land. Apply on the premises to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D. Nanuet, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IF SOLD IN A few days, a modern three-story Brick House, on 27th-st. between 6th and 7th avs. Part may remain at 6 per cent. Apply to SAML EDDY & CO.,
No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-office.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY, MODERN BRICK house, situated on the north side of 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; lot 25 feet by half the block. Price $14,000, and will be sold on very easy terms. Address R. P. C., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 160 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d-st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling-house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

FLOORS AND STORES TO LET—ON SIXTHav., in the new buildings between 44th and 45th sts. The floors are finished in the best manner. Rent for store and basement, $500; floor over the store, with kitchen in basement, $375; third floor, $350; fourth floor, $168. WARNER PLATT, No. 655 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance railroad companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, WITH ROOMS WELL lighted on three sides. Apply at No. 74 Wooster-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT.—WANTED TO RENT, WITH privilege of purchase, in the vicinity of Irvington, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings or Yonkers, not over a mile from depot; selling price not over $14,000. Address or apply to M. K. COUZENS, agent for country property, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by limitation.
C. KOWALSKI, General Partner.
W. R. TRAVERS,
L. W. JEROME,
Per W. R. TRAVERS, Att'y, } Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JAMES COOK & CO., is dissolved.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
The undersigned will continue the business on his own account. JAMES COOK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH us Mr. WILLIAM H. CURTIS, (formerly of the firm of P. A. & J. Curtis & Sons,) and will continue the Banking business at No. 50 Wall-st., under the firm of CROMMELIN GOODWIN & CURTIS.
CROMMELIN & GOODWIN.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GRANVILLE CARTER and Mr. THOS. EDW. HANSON, of New-York, and Mr. FREDERICK ECKHARDT, of Paris, are admitted partners in our firm from Jan. 1, 1860. ELLIOT C. COWDIN & CO.,
No. 6 Murray-st., New-York, and No. 79 Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

THE FIRM OF HAWLEY & BRADFORD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. J. HAWLEY retiring from the Stock Commission business, which will be continued by NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Jr.
E. J. HAWLEY,
NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Jr.
No. 50 WALL ST., New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY admitted as partner in our firm, Mr. SIMEON SIMMONS. The business will be continued as heretofore.
SIMMONS & TAYLOR, No. 10 Ferry-st.
New-York, Jan. 2 1860.

NOTICE.—DE WITT C. WHEELER is admitted to an interest in our firm from this day.
ROCKLEY, SHELDON & CO.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1860.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A WORD TO UNCLE SAM,
FROM HIS FRIEND JOHN BULL.

Should the weather be cold and the jacket be thin,
Just take a wee toothful of MORRIS' GIN;
Should you feel at a loss what to take at an inn,
Just call for a glassful of MORRIS' GIN;
Should you e'er be perplexed how to rake up the tin,
Just sit down to a bottle of MORRIS' GIN;
Should a party of friends for an evening drop in,
Just send for a dozen of MORRIS' GIN;
Should you wish the consent of Nell's daddy to win,
Just send him a puncheon of MORRIS' GIN;
Should ever the earth be flooded again,
Let us hope all the rain will be MORRIS' GIN.

The fashionable beverage on New-Year's Day will be "MORRIS' OLD TOM," better known by the ladies as "WHITE SATIN," from its delicate flavor.

Wholesale of J. S. C. MORRIS,
No. 48 BROADWAY,
Retailed everywhere.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-st. Distillery, established in 1832.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling when is warranted. Teeth and gums ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired, and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.

STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 381 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK
One door below St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 691 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as S. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, S. C. TING, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, &c., &c., and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

JOHN B. DUNBAR,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT OR FOR SALE
AT VERY LOW PRICES
During the Holidays.
Hallet & Cumston's Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country. Improved New-York Pianos. S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs and Melodeons of every style. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO, The best Piano existing.
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $280 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES —Constructed with all the improvements combining superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

SOPRANO SINGER WANTED—FOR A QUARtet in a Presbyterian Church in this City; a person having a heavy, rich and well-cultivated voice, that can sing any plain music at sight, may hear of a pleasant situation by addressing a note, with reference, to SOPRANO, Box No. 2,454 Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 539 BROADWAY.

TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million
BY SELLING OUT!!
BY SELLING OUT!!
UNDER COST!!
UNDER COST!!
All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES,
SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 8th-st.,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS, FOR SPRING TRADE.

JANUARY, 1860
GREAT BARGAINS DURING THIS MONTH
IN
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
As we have determined to clear out the entire balance of our magnificent stock of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS,
During the month of January,
We shall offer the same at
SIXTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
Commencing Tuesday, Jan. 3.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No 475 Broadway.

NEW CARPETS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 37c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp.
Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 4-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings. Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 373 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

HORSE BLANKETS!—HORSE BLANKETS! Balance of stock closing off at low prices, at No. 81 Murray-st.

FURS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE!
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
Having just received, by a special Act of Parliament, an extension of their Charter for a limited time, give hereby
PU

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends
JOHN B. MURRAY,
Iron Buildings, No. 284 Canal-st., near Broadway.
Rooms of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company, in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of messrs. ROBERT SEWSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 20th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON, AND BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The roads of these Companies having been surrendered to the Trustees under the Second Mortgages, the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds who have signed an agreement to pay ten per cent. on their respective bonds are required to make payment of one-half of said ten per cent., on or before the 10th instant, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st. Those of the Second Mortgage Bonds holders who have not signed said agreement, and who are desirous to participate in the advantages of the reorganization of the affairs of these Companies, will sign said agreement, without delay, at the office of ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. On making payment of the amount required it will be necessary to hand in the numbers of bonds on which payment is made.

ROBERT BAYARD,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
RICHARD IRVIN,
JOHN RICHARDSON,
D. V. N. RADCLIFFE,
S. J. TILDEN,
IRAD HAWLEY,
CHARLES BUTLER,
WILLIAM B. THOMPSON,
} Committee.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Dec. 30, 1859.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT., per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $500, and of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the first day of January next, payable on and after the 20th.

Interest not called for will be added to accounts as principal and draw interest accordingly.

Moneys deposited on or previous to 10th January will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 till 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.

C. DUBNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

"INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS' AND OTHERS,
No. 516 BROADWAY.

Money deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 9, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock; and on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

Depositors will please leave their pass books to have accrued interest entered

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1860.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, Dec. 31, 1859.—By order of the Board of Trustees interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Five Per Cent per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums above $500, payable on and after the third Monday of January inst. Interest not drawn will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest accordingly. F. T. LUQUEER, President.

W. R. VERMILYE,
J. S. DICKERSON,
} Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING CO., foot of East 28th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on Wednesday, Jan 11, 1860, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A M. The transfer book will be closed from above date till after the election. By order.
ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $530 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal, and will bear interest from Jan. 1. Banking hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CHERAR, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-st., corner of Third-av. OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Wednesday, the 11th of January, will draw interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENOS,
CHAS. MILES,
} Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st December, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; payable on and after Monday 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

WILLIAM NELSON, Sec'y. P. PARIS, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1859.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872, will be paid at the Treasurer's office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Jan. 3, 1860. W. H. SMERDON, Treas.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.

THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1859, on the Sterling Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender of the said coupons, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after Jan. 3 next.

T. E. WORCESTER,
Assistant Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited on or before January 9 will commence bearing interest from the 1st at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent on larger amounts:

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
S. S. WARD,
} Vice Presidents.
V. L. BOXTON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 29, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. CO.,
Corner Fourth-av. and Twenty seventh-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—HOLDERS of the bonds of this Company that will become due Dec. 1, 1860, can, on presentation, receive payment for the same, with accrued interest, in cash; or at their option can receive in exchange for the said bonds the first and only mortgage bonds of this Company due in 1875, on terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before January 20, draw interest from Jan. 1. Sums from 10 cents to $5,000 received.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEO. SZELY,
JOHN MCLEAN.
} Vice Presidents,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Dec. 20, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M., at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 16th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 11 to 2 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 9th day of January, 1860. Polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

$15,000.—WANTED TO BORROW FOR five years, interest payable semi-annually, $15,000, for which a first mortgage on a house and lot in the Fifteenth Ward worth $25,000 will be given as security. Apply at publication office, or address S. S., box No. 156 *Times* office.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1860, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1860, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the bonds of the above Company, due Jan 1, 1860, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York,
Dealers in COMMERCIAL PAPER and EXCHANGE, Negotiators of Loans and all first-class securities. Collections made on all points of the United States and British Provinces; accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on the most favorable terms, interest allowed on deposits, advances made on approved Collaterals.

REFERENCES
Metropolitan Bank and commission wealth Banks, Duncan Sherman & Co., Moses Taylor & Co., Claflin, Mellen & Co., Smith, Sprague & Cooper, Low, Harriman & Co., Phelps, Silis & Co., Wilson G. Hunt & Co., New-York; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; Day, Ogden & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Webster Bank and Bank of Commerce, Jno. E. Thayer & Bro., Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston; Post, Sprague & Co., Lewis & Co., Tredick & Stokes, Philadelphia; Alex. Murdock & Co., Boonee, Sparrier & Co., Baltimore; Jno. Reid & Co., Mobile; North Dutfih & Co., New-Orleans; Evans & Co., Nashville; Crane, Boylston & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Wadsworth, Garner & Co., Wilmington; Crane, McCreary & Co., Field Bros., St. Louis; Jas. Low & Co., Louisville; L. W. Bells & Co., Cincinnati.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 52 Wall-st. Insurance Stock and other securities at private sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the Tenth day of December, 1859.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$301,501 06
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		11,433 96
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$34,938 51	
5. Due from Brokers		83,949 41
6. Real Estate		23,697 36
7. Specie		40,315 25
8. Cash items, viz:		
9. Stocks, $ 00 000 par value		100,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of solvent Banks		6 923 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		3 330 00
Total		$577,178 08

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$206,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	$94,00	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$94,100	
Less notes on hand	4,131—89,968 00	
3. Profits		35,337 00
4. Due to Banks		1 59
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		44,000 00
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors on demand		301,000 40
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		250 00
Total		$577,179 08

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Chas. Jenkins, President, and Wm. S. Carman, Cashier, of the East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is an true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of January, 1860.
WM. H. GIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds,
3d-av., corner 9th-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK on Saturday, the Tenth day of December, 1859.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$148 857 29
2. Overdrafts		1,345 17
3. Due from Banks		81,775 84
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$47,051 36	
5. Due from Brokers		30,000 00
6. Real Estate		33,312 91
7. Specie		8,502 36
8. Cash items, viz:		
9. Stocks N. Y. and U. S.		64,250 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		2 510 17
Total		$372 551 07

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$393,920 00
2. Circulation Registered		
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$59,350	
Less Notes on Hand	7,656—51,734 00	
3. Profits		59,284 29
4. Due to Banks		
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		
6. Due Treasurer of State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors on Demand		376,305 57
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid Dividends		420 20
Total		$772,664 02

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: Edward Willis, President, and Samuel B. White, Cashier, of the Grocers' Bank, a Bank located and doing business at New-York in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the Tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

EDWARD WILLIS, President.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both Deponents, the 5th day of January, 1860
B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 433 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 17th instant. Polls open at 12 and close at 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Midland Coal and Iron Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., to elect officers for the current year, and the transaction of any other business. By order,
GEO. B. SATTERLEE,
Secretary Midland Coal and Iron Company.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due Jan. 10, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of Brechin-the Canal Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Room No. 6 Trinity Building, (No. 111 Broadway,) on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

COUPONS ON THE JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS, due 1st of January next, will be paid at the OCEAN BANK on presentation of same on and after that date.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 284 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A LARGE HOUSE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A lady, occupying a large house in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Hotels, with a lease of five years to run, offers to sell her furniture and release the house to a good and satisfactory party. The house has had a first-class boarding-house for the past five years. The rooms let mostly to gentlemen who take their meals at the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels. The business has been a profitable one, and offers a good opportunity to a competent party to successfully continue it. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Buildings, Fine-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE of about 16-horse power, with fly wheel, pulleys and all necessary connections, together with a boiler; also, a good assortment of foundry patterns, (from use of) and all foundry tools of every description, including forges and bellows all of which will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 10; or at the factory recently occupied by Messrs. Passavant, Archer & Co., on 25th-st., (north side) between 10th and 11th-avs.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A FIVE-STORY building, 25 by 75 feet, situated below 5th-st., near the East River; the lease to run nine years from the 1st of next May, with a good 40-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with water-closets and Croton water on every floor, and is one of the best lighted buildings in the City. Inquire at No. 321 8th-st., East River.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the first order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

OLD-ESTABLISHED GROCERY AND Tea House in Greenwich-st., doing a cash business of $1,500 to $2 000 weekly, for sale; or will take a partner; reason for selling, one of the present partners retires on Jan. 1. Inquire at No. 438 Greenwich-st.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.—WANTED TO buy out for cash a first-class grocery stand, or would pay a bonus for possession of store suitable to commence such business; location must be good and on one of the avenues uptown. None others need apply. Address E. F. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO OIL MANUFACTURERS.—A COAL OIL Refinery in this City, in the most complete condition, for sale—the owners changing their business. Capital required, $5,500 part on time if desired. Inquire of PETER K. DEYO, No. 17 Nassau Bank Building.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with a capital of five or ten thousand dollars, to engage in an established manufacturing business. Address A B., Box No. 172 *Times* office.

BILLIARDS.

L. DECKER WOULD GIVE NOTICE TO his friends and customers that in consequence of being burned out at No. 80 Ann-st., he has taken Hall at No. 139 Fulton-st., where he will manufacture billiard tables as good as usual, and better if possible. Extra hands will be put on in order to fill all orders promptly, and will return to the old stand as soon as it can be rebuilt. L. DECKER,
Billiard Table Maker, 139 Fulton-st.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.

The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860. GEO. I. SEWRY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th January, 1860. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, inclusive.

By order of the Board. CHAS. A. MACEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
Dec. 19, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. H. WHITNEY, secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3D-AV., New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the 1st day of JANUARY next, payable on and after the 20th

Interest not called for will bear interest as principal. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OUT OF THE NET earnings of this Bank for the past six months, after setting aside two per cent. to the credit of the Contingent Fund as required by law, the Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on all stock subscriptions paid in July 1, 1859, and a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on all stock payments subsequent to above date.

Dividends payable on or after 10th inst. Dividends to stockholders who have subscribed in New-York payable at the Bank of America.

CHAS. EVERTS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, after placing Two per Cent. of the earnings to Contingent Fund, and Two and a half per Cent on capital paid in to the credit of Surplus Fund, will pay their regular dividend of Five per Cent. to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860.

J. A. BROWNLEE, President.

R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVE COL. AND CIN. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. until day of payment. By order

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS.,
NEW YORK, Jan. 5 1860

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent payable on and after Jan. 10. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 4, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of (8) Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 7th January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

T. P. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 5, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. By order of the Board,

J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JOHN BARTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company will be paid on the 5th of January instant, at the office of the Rodgers Locomotive Works, No. 44 Exchange place, New-York, on that date, and at the office of the subscriber at Paterson, N. J.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860. JOHN ROPPER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due Jan. 1, 1860, are requested to present them, with the three previous ones due, on and after the 31 proximo, at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK —A dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 3d of January. The Transfer Books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF New-York, Dec. 21, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half (3½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1860. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York Building.)—A semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOFF, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order

WASHINGTON RITTER. Assistant Secretary.

GEORGES' BANK, NEW-York, Dec. 29 1859.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Monday, Jan. 9. By order of the Board. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office. No. 67 Wall-st.

EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 3d day of January, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-York, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next. By order,

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand

T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan 5 1860.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand at the office, No. 7 Wall-st.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—JAN. 3, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.
No. 126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacturers and sole Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.

The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860. GEO. I. SEWRY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th January, 1860. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, inclusive.

By order of the Board. CHAS. A. MACEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
Dec. 19, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. H. WHITNEY, secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3D-AV., New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the 1st day of JANUARY next, payable on and after the 20th

Interest not called for will bear interest as principal. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' BANK OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OUT OF THE NET earnings of this Bank for the past six months, after setting aside two per cent. to the credit of the Contingent Fund as required by law, the Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on all stock subscriptions paid in July 1, 1859, and a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on all stock payments subsequent to above date.

Dividends payable on or after 10th inst. Dividends to stockholders who have subscribed in New-York payable at the Bank of America.

CHAS. EVERTS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, after placing Two per Cent. of the earnings to

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE BOHEMIAN AT PORTLAND.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The Expedition into Morocco.

General and Commercial Intelligence.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Jan. 5.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of December, and from Queenstown on the following day, arrived here at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) evening.

The *Bohemian's* advices are four days later than those already received.

The steamship *Kangaroo* also sailed on the 21st of December for New-York.

The steamship *Vigo* was detained at Liverpool until the 22d of December.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th of December. She was detained at the bar some hours for water.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The Paris *Pays* publishes the following as the definitive official list of the Plenipotentiaries:

Austria—Count RECHBERG and Prince de METTERNICH.

Great Britain—Lord COWLEY and Lord WODEHOUSE.

Prussia—Baron SCHLEINITZ and Count PORTALIS.

Russia—Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and Count KISSELOFF.

France—Count WALEWSKI and Prince LATOUR DE DAGOUBE.

Spain—M. MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA and M. MON.

Portugal—Count LAVRADIO and Viscount de PAIVA.

The *Pays* adds that the names of the Representatives for the Holy See, the Two Sicilies and Sardinia and Sweden, are not yet officially known, but a Turin dispatch says that Count CAVOUR has been definitely appointed first-Plenipotentiary for Sardinia, and Chevalier [DESAMBROIS the second, and that France has been officially notified of the fact. It is also positively asserted that Cardinal ANTONELLI will represent the Pope.

The *Pays* announces that the opening of the Congress will definitely take place on the 20th of January

The Federal Council of Switzerland intends to ask the Congress that the neutrality of Savoy may be guaranteed by the Italian Confederation, as it already is by Piedmont in virtue of the treaty of 1815.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The weather throughout England had been very severe in some places. The thermometer is reported to have fallen within three or four degrees of zero. Canal navigation was effectually suspended by ice, and railroad traffic more or less affected by the snow which had fallen. At the departure of the steamer a thaw had set in.

The London *Times* has a leader on the execution of JOHN BROWN, and the circumstances it gave rise to. It says that it appears somewhat ludicrous to find that the North did nothing until BROWN was executed, and adds that this does not convey a very exalted notion of their zeal or determination of purpose. It sums up as follows: "The result will be to strengthen the South by the adhesion of the floating mass of opinion which in every country lies between two extremes. Whatever may be the future of the negro race, no one in his senses can believe its regeneration can be effected by inciting it to murder planters and ravish white women; and if any man chooses to head an outbreak of this kind, he must expect to meet a fate which right-thinking men will not glorify with a crown of martyrdom."

The American ship *Sea Belle*, with a cargo of coal from Cardiff, took fire while lying at Bristol repairing damages sustained in the late gales, and had become a total wreck. The origin of the fire was unknown.

The Cunard Company had purchased the screw-steamship *Australasian*, to reinforce their fleet of screw vessels. The *Australasian* is reported to be one of the finest vessels of the kind afloat.

A small tin canister was picked up at the mouth of the Mersey, with the announcement that the screw steamship *Great Britain* had foundered off the Western Islands. It was supposed to be a villainous hoax, as the *Great Britain* only left Liverpool on the 11th for Melbourne, and the canister was picked up five days thereafter.

Commercial Intelligence.

The sales of COTTON for the three days preceding the departure of the *Bohemian* from Liverpool were 16,000 bales, of which Speculators and Exporters took 2,000 bales. The market closed dull, with a declining tendency, and prices were easier, though quotably unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was dull, and in some cases prices were slightly lower.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the market quiet, but steady for FLOUR. WHEAT firm, with an improved tone, and partially 1d. higher. CORN quiet but firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same parties report BEEF quiet, but steady. PORK steady. BACON quiet. LARD quiet. TALLOW—Sales of Y. C. at 59s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR steady. ASHES—firm at 27s. @27s. 3d. for Pots, and 28s. for Pearls. RICE quiet. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 6d. RESIN firm, and holders demanding an advance to 4s. 3d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 34s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT was steady and partially 1s. higher. SUGAR firm. COFFEE buoyant, and holders asking an advance.

TEA firm. RICE firm and slightly higher. TALLOW quiet at 57s. 9d. @58s. PIG IRON steady at 55s. 9d. LINSEED OIL 27s. 3d. on the spot, and 28s. to arrive.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities was unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was no change to note in the London Money Market.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 95¾@95⅝ for account, ex-dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts State Reform School state that the number of inmates of that institution is 507. The number known to have deceased is 42. This leaves a total of 1,968, whose history has been the subject of inquiry. Of this number the career of about 300 cannot be traced with certainty. The history and character of 1,653 boys have been ascertained—281 of these have turned out badly. This is 14 1-7 per cent. on the total of 1,988—1,372 of these boys are known to have done well. This is 69 per cent. of all who have gone forth from the institution. In this calculation, in all cases of doubt, the doubt is reckoned against the institution; although in a large number of instances the probabilities were in favor of a thorough reformation.

The Newark *Mercury* says: "The Jail and Liberating Committees, and the Committee on Public Buildings of the Essex County Freeholders held meetings on Tuesday—the former and latter to make arrangements in relation to the approaching execution of Maude, in case no further reprieve or commutation of his sentence be made. At the execution of McMahon last January there was some difference of opinion in relation to the authorities of the Sheriff and the Board of Freeholders—the jail being under the charge of the latter, and the execution under the control of the former. In order to have everything properly arranged this time, a meeting was held on Tuesday to consider the subject."

Some time ago the people of Scott County Iowa, voted to issue bonds to the amount of $275,000, to assist in building a railroad from Davenport to Iowa City. An injunction was soon got out to prevent the issue of the bonds, but the District Court overruled it. The Supreme Court of the State has lately reversed this decision. It is said there is scarcely a company in the State that is not depending to some extent on county and city aid to assist them. Some of the counties have already sold large amounts of bonds and got the money for them, and the deluded buyers now hold worthless paper in lieu of the shining dollars they paid out.

The late Col. Benjamin Loring, of Boston, left the following public bequests: To the American Unitarian Association, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Society for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen, Society for the Relief of Indigent Females—$2,000 *each*. To the First and Third Unitarian societies, in Hingham—$1,000 *each*, the income to be applied to the relief of the female poor of said churches. To the trustees of "Loring Hall," Hingham—$1,000, the income to be applied to keeping the said building in repair. The total amount of the above bequests is $11,000.

A German named Leonard Brown, a cabinet maker in the employ of F. M. Holmes & Co., Charlestown, Mass., committed suicide Jan. 3 by cutting his throat with a razor. He was about 26 years of age, and his wife had lately returned to Germany. He is supposed to have been laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

The Belfast (Me.) Age says it is understood that Gov. Morrill will not be a candidate for reëlection, and that its preferences are for Hon. E. Knowlton for the candidate, but that gentleman declines to have his name used in that way. He is engaged, he says, in the Christian ministry, and feels it his duty to remain in it.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A regular monthly meeting of the American Institute was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening. The report of the Board of Managers of the late Fair was presented by the Chairman of the Board, Mr. JAQUES, from which it appears that the expenses of the Fair exceeded the receipts in the sum of $4,856 36. The amount expended for premiums was $3,640 75. The amount of receipts from the sale of tickets at Palace Garden and at the Agricultural Fair in Hamilton Park was $12,948 52. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Board of Managers to borrow $3,000 on the credit of the Institute, to supply the deficiency indicated in their report. This is the third time in the history of the Institute, which is now thirty-one years old, that the expenditures of the annual Fair have exceeded the receipts. The causes that have led to the present deficiency are fully explained in the report, and are stated to have arisen chiefly from the difficulty of procuring an eligible place for holding the Fair, and the unfavorable weather that prevailed during the exhibition. Rev. CYRUS MASON offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The field of the agricultural labors of the American Institute have been diminished by the organization of State and County Agricultural Societies and Colleges, while the field of its scientific labors has been enlarged by the development of our mineral and metallic resources, and

Whereas, The past labors and successes of the American Institute have raised a just expectation that we shall aspire to the usefulness and honor attained by similar associations in Paris and London, in regard to the application of science to the arts of life, and even as to the further disclosures of science itself, and

Whereas, There is not wanting among the men of capital and business in our City the sagacity to appreciate, and the readiness to encourage our labors, therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed to consider and report on the field of the future labors of the American Institute, and the suitable manner and place of their performance.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee: Rev. Cyrus Mason, Prof. James Renwick, Robert L. Pell, Wm. Lawton, B. Aycrigg. A heated discussion arose upon a motion to amend the by-laws of the Institute, so as to take the power of appointing the Clerk, Librarian and Messenger from the Trustees, and transfer it to the Institute as a body, during which a successful appeal was taken from a decision of the President, Prof. RENWICK, whereupon that gentleman resigned his seat, called Ex-President HALL to the Chair, and, declaring that he did not wish to be considered a candidate at the coming election, left the room. The motion was finally laid on the table. The meeting then adjourned. Immediately after adjournment, an informal meeting was called, and a Committee appointed to form a ticket for officers of the Institute to be voted for at the election next month.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Historical Society, the following officers were elected for 1860: *President*—Hon. LUTHER BRADISH. *First Vice-President*—Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D. *Second Vice-President*—Frederick De Peyster. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—Edward Robinson, D. D. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D. *Recording Secretary*—Andrew Warner. *Treasurer*—Benjamin H. Field. *Librarian*—George H. Moore. A letter was received from Mr. J. M. IRVING, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of condolence and the eulogy passed at the last meeting, relative to the death of WASHINGTON IRVING. Mr. W. C. BRYANT, by letter, signified his acceptance of the invitation to deliver an address on the occasion of the meeting to be held in memory of the deceased. Hon. HAMILTON FISH sent in a letter acknowledging his election as an honorary member of the Society. Two original letters written by DE WITT CLINTON—one the night before his death, and the other giving an account of one of the early meetings of the Society—were read. The Treasurer's report showed that $8,528 87 were received during the year, and $8,504 15 expended. The Librarian stated that 1,997 contributions of books and curiosities had been made during the year, and that the catalogue of books and papers which had been in preparation for several years had been published. He believed a special appropriation of $1000 to the library would be necessary for the present year. The Executive Committee reported that there were 300 resident members of the Society—194 of whom were paying members, and the remainder life members. A page from a church record was exhibited, containing WASHINGTON'S acknowledgment of membership with "the Church of England;" and also an original payroll of the Hessian officers who were at Trenton.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION—LECTURE BY DR. WYNNE.—The New-York Sanitary Association held its monthly meeting last evening, Dr. MATHER, the President, filling the Chair. Several new members having been elected, and other preliminary business dispatched, Dr. WYNNE delivered an address upon the obligation of legislators to protect the public health. He based the right of such legislation upon the same grounds that public education is demanded for the protection of the State. By tables of statistics, obtained from the office of the Secretary of State, he showed that there was an alarming increase in pauperism and its accompanying train of evils, and that if the ratio increased at the same rate for a few years longer, every fifth person of the entire inhabitants of the State would be dependent upon its bounty as paupers. It was the duty of legislators to search for the cause, and apply the remedy for this growing evil. Among these were doubtless first in importance proper tenement-houses, pure air, and a proper system of drainage. The paper was well considered, and was replete with important facts sustaining the positions of the speaker. A vote of thanks was adopted for the address. A Committee was appointed to report on the physical and moral influence of the intermarriage of relations.

THE OPENING "HOP" AT THE METROPOLITAN.—The LELANDS, of the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening ushered in the season of "hops," so celebrated in connection with their house, by a charming entertainment, given in honor of their friends and patrons. The guests in attendance numbered nearly a thousand, representing New-York society, with a fair intermixture of strangers. Among the more noted of the gentlemen present were Gen. Rojas, of Venezuela; Gen. Acquaria, of Cuba; one of the Messrs. Rothschild, of London; Chas. Heidsick, of Paris; Capts. Griffin, Myers, McNally, Ransom, Jones and Wilcox, U. S. A; Capts. Macomber and Young, and Lieuts. Babcock, Erbin, McCreary, Bradford, Dunnington and Cossen, U. S. N.; Drs. Peck and Crane, U. S. N.; Lieuts. Craig, Lasell, Tipton, North and Cullie, U. S. A.; Gen. Pillsbury, of the Metropolitan Police; Col. Duryea and Staff, of the Seventy-first Regiment; Judge Barrett, of Vermont; Com. Chas. Morgan, Hon. C. K. Garrison, B. R. Martin, &c., &c. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, supper was served at 11, and as late as two o'clock this morning the ballroom was a maze of whirling crinoline, with occasional glimpses of broadcloth. The music was supplied by Dodworth.

LOLA MONTEZ ON FASHION.—The Countess of Landsfelt delivered to a full house, at Mozart Hall, last evening, her lecture on "Fashion," which has so frequently delighted provincial audiences. Although quite lengthy, occupying an hour and a half in the delivery, the address was listened to with evident attention, and elicited besides plentiful applause and the presentation of a beautiful bouquet from a gentleman in the audience. The lecturer dilated upon the ideas that fashion has its origin in the sins or follies of mankind; that it is all-powerful in the world; that it controls men as well as women; that its votaries seldom secure happiness; that it is at war with nature; that in Fame's bright temple there is always some niche for some rich fashionable dunce; that rings in men's noses would be just as reasonable and proper as in women's ears, and much more useful, and a good substitute for the moustache and beard movement. The prevailing fashions of ancient and modern times were hit off in a pleasing and attractive way, with a humorously pointed moral that sent the audience away in good humor.

DR. CAHILL'S THIRD LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY.—Dr. CAHILL lectured again last night on Astronomy in the Academy of Music. His audience was much larger than that of the previous night, and, if possible, more vehemently enthusiastic. Among those present were Archbishop HUGHES, Archdeacon McCARROW, Rev. Messrs. DALY, TEEANOR, COURON, McNIERNEY, JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., and many gentlemen of acknowledged influence and high position in that class of the community with whose sympathies the lecturer has so long been identified. His discourse was confined to the elucidation of the law of gravitation, as exhibited in the movements of the solar system, and had for its aim to prove (as, in fact, all his scientific lectures have) the existence of a beneficent and omniscient Creator and Ruler. He showed that the laws of matter, on the smallest scale, are precisely the same as the laws of matter on the largest scale—that the laws by which the apothecary weighs the thousandth part of a grain are the laws which determine the balance of the Universe; and thence inferred that the whole scheme of creation was a work whose greatness was only equaled by its simplicity.

A LIBERAL REWARD.—It will be remembered that a week or two ago Mr. JAMES HAYWARD, agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, deposited in the hands of Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, a large sum of money which he found in the cars, at the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge. Mr. SHERMAN, policeman at the Central Dépôt in Buffalo, was confident that the money had been lost by Mr. NICHOLAS BUTSINGER, and communicated with him and with the authorities in this city, instructing Mr. BUTSINGER how to proceed to recover his property. For the aid which the officer furnished Mr. BUTSINGER considered *fifty cents* a sufficiently liberal compensation. What reward he has offered Mr. HAYWARD, or whether he thinks that the satisfaction of having done an honest act should be sufficient return, has not transpired.

THE NEWSBOYS ENJOYING THE NEW YEAR.—The newsboys had a happy New Year's festival on Tuesday evening, at their lodging-house. An excellent supper was provided for them, and after some good singing and moral exercises, their attention was directed to the Christmas tree, which was hung with envelopes containing numbers entitling them to prizes of clothing; a selection of jackets, pants, vests, and shoes having been contributed by Messrs. J. W. CAMBELL & Co., proprietors of the New-York *Illustrated News*. The poor lads were very grateful, and received the New Year's gifts with hearty manifestations of delight.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL—APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.—GREENE C. BRONSON, Esq., the new Corporation Counsel, has well inaugurated his term of office. To the responsible post of Public Administrator he reappoints the present excellent incumbent, THOMAS C. FIELDS, Esq., and he has confided the duties of Assistant Counsel to HENRY H. ANDERSON, Esq., formerly of the firm of MORELL, WILLARD & ANDERSON, who discharged the same functions during the administration of Judge DAVIES. In thus securing the services of gentlemen qualified by experience as well as ability for their work, Judge BRONSON has set a good example to public officers in general.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The members elect of the Mozart Hall Democratic General Committee met, on Wednesday, and organized by the election of T. D. SCHERMERHORN, President; W. J. VAN ARSDALE and PATRICK DALY, Secretaries; LEWIS DAVIS, Treasurer, and J. W. CRUMP, Sergeant-at-Arms.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The screw-steamships *Etna*, from Liverpool Dec. 17, and the *Glasgow*, from Greenock Dec. 14 and Queenstown the 16th, arrived yesterday morning. The *Glasgow* brought 73 passengers. Both steamers report severe gales on the Atlantic.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company's steamer *Baltic*, Capt. GRAY, left yesterday for Aspinwall, with a full load of passengers, among whom were THOS. F. MEAGHER and wife, who go to Costa Rica for a prolonged residence.

SENATOR SEWARD EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.—Senator SEWARD arrived in this City at 1 o'clock this morning *via* the Erie Railroad, and took lodgings at the Astor. He will proceed to Washington to-day.

Coroners' Inquests.

INHUMANITY OF PRISON OFFICIALS—A VERDICT OF CENSURE.

On the 26th ult., MICHAEL LOGUE, a carman, residing up-town, was engaged to cart a load of goods for H. M. ASCHERENNAN of No. 197 Christie-street. In attempting to reach the office in the upper part of the building, he missed his foothold and fell into the cellar, receiving such severe injuries that he was rendered insensible. After having lain in a helpless condition for some time, he was discovered and removed to Essex Market Police Court, where he was committed on a charge of drunkenness, as he was partially intoxicated when he met with the accident. Here he was detained, still in an unconscious state, until the next morning, when a physician was called in, who pronounced him to be in a dangerous condition, and advised his removal to the Tombs. He was conveyed thither on a cart, with blankets under his head, and when delivered to Dr. COVEL, the physician to the City Prison, was declared to be dying. The sufferer was detained in the Tombs until the following Thursday morning, receiving, according to the statement of Dr. COVEL, every attention that his case required, when his friends procured a carriage and conveyed him to his residence. He died on the same evening. FRANCIS LOGUE, the brother of the deceased, testified at the inquest, which was held by Coroner JACKMAN, that he found his relative in the Tombs, lying on a mattress upon the floor of the cell, with no covering, and apparently much neglected. The jury returned the following verdict: "That the said man came to his death by accidentally falling into the cellar of the premises No. 197 Christie-street, causing congestion of the brain, and that his death was hastened by neglect after having been taken to Essex Market Prison, and also from having been carried to the Tombs on an open cart, when he should have received the kindest care. We also find that he did not receive proper care after he was received into the Tombs—especially during Wednesday night. We further suggest to the Board of Ten Governors the necessity of having a physician in attendance at each of the City Prisons."

A FATAL FALL.

Yesterday morning EMELINE CRAIG, a woman 35 years of age, was on a shed in the rear of the premises No. 50 Oliver-street, engaged in hanging clothes upon a line. Her feet slipped and she fell to the ground, sustaining, in consequence, a fracture of the skull, which caused her death almost instantly. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE.

Police Reports.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

On the 13th of last March the warehouse of Messrs. Frost & Cushman, No. 59 Murray-street, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in escaping with pongee silks valued at $2,315. A few days subsequent to the robbery two young men, named James Donohue and William Martin, were arrested by Sergeant Lefferts, of the Detective Police, at a tenement-house in Twenty-seventh-street, with about $100 worth of the stolen silks in their possession. All the packing-boxes that had contained the silks were also found on the premises, and a woman residing in the house informed the officers that on the day previous the young men had sent away two or three boxes which were supposed to contain the remainder of the goods. Subsequently, the prisoners were convicted of the burglary, and are now serving a term of five years in the State Prison. Nothing more was heard of the missing portion of the silks until last month, when Sergeant Lefferts learned that about $600 worth of them were on sale at the auction rooms of Lockwood Brothers, No. 162 Broadway. These silks were identified by Mr. Frost, notwithstanding their color had been changed from white to yellow, and each piece had been divided. A demand was made upon the auctioneers for the goods, but they refused, at first, to give them up, and only did so when the Police declared they would take them by force. Subsequently, Lockwood Brothers served a writ of replevin upon Capt. Walling for their recovery, but it was not brought to trial, and a few days since the property was handed over to Mr. Frost. The trunk in which the goods had been received by the auctioneer was examined by the Police, and although it had been newly painted over, the name of Mr. Jackson, Cleveland, Ohio, was traced upon it. A dispatch detailing the whole story was forwarded to the Mayor of Cleveland, and an answer was returned that Mr. Jackson was a respectable dyer of that city, and that in June last, he had colored ten pieces of silk of the quality described, and a few days afterwards, the same person who had brought the first lot returned with forty other pieces, the whole of which had been dyed, and then taken away in boxes to one of the express companies. A search of the books of the latter showed that about the time referred to a trunk had been forwarded to Lockwood Brothers. Marks upon the trunk in which the silks were sent to the auctioneer exactly corresponded with those that had been placed there by the expressmen, thus affording conclusive evidence that these were a portion of the identical goods that were stolen from Messrs. Frost & Cushman. Messrs. Lockwood & Brother state that the goods were to have been sold by them for the benefit of one Mr. A. Miller, but that name is believed to represent a notorious receiver in this City, against whom, however, there is scarcely proof sufficient to warrant his arrest.

RIOTOUS REVELERS.

Jos. Stevens, Daniel Simpson, Geo. Callinger and several other young men met on Sunday for the purpose of celebrating the advent of the year 1860. After having become partially intoxicated, they decided to add one more to the number of their potations and then go home. Proceeding to the porter-house No. 277 Water-street, kept by William and Margaret Grover, they found it closed for the night. Notwithstanding this, they noisily demanded admittance, and because it was refused, broke open the door, smashed in the windows, demolished the glass-ware and fixtures, helped themselves to free drinks, assaulted the proprietor and his wife, and managed to escape before the Police knew of their conduct. Yesterday, Stevens, Simpson and Callinger were arrested and committed by Justice CONNOLLY to answer charges of assault and battery and riotous conduct, which had been preferred against them.

A CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH LIBEL.

In May last Margaret Bonner and Ann Platt, two girls who had been employed by the American Industrial Association, complained before Justice QUACKENBUSH of ill treatment on the part of the management. Rev. D. R. Thomason, who at that time was Secretary of the Institution, excepted to the decision of the magistrate, and published an article in the New-York *Sun*, of May 12, which Justice Quackenbush construed into a libel upon himself. A complaint for a libel was preferred against Mr. Thomason, and the Grand Jury found an indictment against him. Yesterday he was arrested by Detective Van Buren on a warrant issued by the Court of Sessions, and gave bonds for his appearance to answer.

NEW METHOD OF BOOK-KEEPING.

Messrs. J. L. Foulke & Co., merchants doing business at No. 34 Dey-street, yesterday appeared before Justice CONNOLLY and preferred a charge of embezzlement against Henry Richards, late book-keeper of the firm, It is alleged that Richards, in disbursing money for the house, would make it appear by the books that he had paid out more than he actually had, depositing the difference to his own credit in a Savings-bank. In this way it is said some $540 have been filched from the firm within six months. Richards was apprehended, and the magistrate committed him pending an examination of the charge.

WAYLAID AND ROBBED.

Mr. John Kenny, residing at No. 143 Mulberry-street, alleges that he was knocked down in Water-street last Tuesday night as he was on his way to his residence, and that his wallet, containing $14, was stolen. He resisted the highwayman to the extent of his ability, but was eventually conquered by having his eye gouged out. Yesterday one John Montgomery was arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery, and the complainant fully identified him as the man who had maltreated him. Justice CONNOLLY fully committed Montgomery to answer.

The Division-street Calamity.

The contributions to alleviate the sufferings of the unhappy families left in utter want by the recent destructive fire in Division-street, have sufficed to procure a few of the immediate necessaries of life for the survivors. We are gratified to record the following additional subscriptions:

Edward Reed	$10 00	Mrs. G. H. P	2 00
Two Ladies	5 00	S. C.	2 00
J. C.	2 50	Hattie and Emmie, (Yorkville)	1 50
L. Rosenthal, No. 107 Chatham-st., (for Mrs. Matheusen)	2 00	M. J. V., (for Mrs. Burns)	1 00
Total			$26 00

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1860—THE REPUBLICANS AND TAMMANY HALL DEMOCRATS UNITE.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening for the purpose of organizing. Councilman SHAW, President *pro tem.*, was in the Chair.

Councilman JONES moved that the Board proceed to ballot for a President, which was carried, and Councilmen BAULCH and HALL were appointed tellers.

The first ballot resulted as follows, the Republicans and Tammany Democrats uniting on Councilman JONES:

Necessary for a choice	13
Morgan Jones	15
John Van Tine	9

The Chairman then declared Councilman JONES duly elected.

Councilman JONES was conducted to the Chair, and returned thanks for the honor conferred as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen:

I return you my thanks for this manifestation of your partiality and confidence in selecting me to preside over your deliberations for the coming year. Gentlemen, your duties are now about commencing, and I trust that you will perform them with that zeal and ability that I know is possessed by the members of this Board. Important questions will come before you, in which the interests of the whole City are involved. It will be your duty to endeavor to legislate in such a manner that the Common Council of 1860 will be remembered as one comprising as much ability and integrity, and as having been as capable of properly attending to the public necessities, as any one that has preceded it. Gentlemen, I shall endeavor at all times to decide fairly and impartially upon all questions that may arise. I also trust that, in presiding over your deliberations, I may have the support of every member of this body, in order that good feeling and harmony may characterise all our action for the coming year. I again thank you for the honor you have conferred on me.

Mr. Charles T. McClenachan was then reëlected Clerk of the Board by an unanimous vote—his third term.

The following are Mr. McClenachan's assistants:

John A. Towle, Deputy Clerk.
James Little, Assistant.
John E. Greene, Messenger.
James Harper, Assistant.

Mr. Slidell was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Entwhistle Door-keeper.

Councilmen Campbell, Shaw and Pinckney were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Mayor and inform him of the organization.

On motion of Councilman PINCKNEY, a Committee of three was appointed to draft rules for the Board—the old rules to remain in force until the new ones shall have been adopted.

Councilmen Pinckney, Munson and Baulch were appointed such Committee.

Councilman ALLEN presented a protest by Ex-Councilman Lent, contesting the seat of Councilman John Baker. Mr. Lent claims that Mr. Baker was not a citizen of the United States at the date of the Charter election.

Councilman ALLEN moved that the subject be referred to a Committee of three.

Councilman VAN TINE moved as an amendment that it lay on the table.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 15 to 9.

A resolution was offered directing the Comptroller not to take any further steps in relation to the sale of the Brooklyn Ferry leases, which expire in 1861, until directed by the Board. The resolution was laid over, and then an adjournment was moved and carried.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

RETIREMENT OF COMMISSIONER MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK.

The following communication from Mr. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct, was received by the Mayor yesterday:

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor:

DEAR SIR—My period of service in this Department being on the point of its termination, I shall retire from the performance of the duties of my station as soon as a successor is appointed. Having received the appointment from your selection and preference, I am gratified by the circumstance that our respective situations enable me to return it into your hands. My service in devising the plans and preparing the laws for constructing the Aqueduct and its appendages, and for the purpose of bringing the Croton Water into the City, commenced during the prevalence of the Asiatic Cholera in 1832, when I was Treasurer of the Board of Health, and furnished with the documents on the subject of water by a young gentleman in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council. Being a member of the Board of Aldermen and of the Senate of the State at the same time, I did not place my own name, nor that of any one of my associates in the Board, on the list of five Commissioners for the construction of the works, which I presented to the Governor. It was a great sacrifice of feeling for me and for them to make to a sense of public duty and propriety. In 1842 I became a member of the first Water Board created by an ordinance of the Common Council, and served with singular attention, as I received no pay for nearly six years, when I was appointed President, and at the conclusion of my then service presented to the Common Council an elaborate report and legislative form of an act creating this Department on its present footing, adding the sewerage of the City to its duties and recommending the purchase of 120 acres of land for a new and great reservoir. The provisions in that law which forbid the water being shut off for the nonpayment of the regular rents, and secured their payment by making them a lien on the property, conferred a great blessing on tenants and poor families, next to that system of operations which procured a supply of pure and wholesome water for the People. Having then resigned, I was appointed by your Honor in January, 1855, and have again served for five years. The whole period of my occasional engagements and active services in relation to the introduction of the water and its distribution and management is about sixteen years. I venture to say with confidence that fidelity to public trust involving heavy responsibilities, and entirely new to me when I commenced, was never more successful in the results of its plans and efforts, and that I have not committed an important mistake during my whole career. I therefore retire from public life with perfect satisfaction, and with no regrets on my account, and I remain, with the highest appreciation of your capacity and good intentions,

Your obedient servant, M. VAN SCHAICK.

It has not yet transpired whom the Mayor will nominate to succeed the retiring Commissioner. Ex-Mayor TIEMANN, it will be remembered, had nominated Mr. VAN SCHAICK for President of the Croton Board, but the Board of Aldermen of 1859 failed to confirm the nomination, and, at its last meeting, laid it on the table.

NEW REGULATIONS IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION OF MEASURES BEFORE THE COMMON COUNCIL—WARRANTS FOR MONEY—EMIGRANT PROTECTION BUREAU.

Mayor WOOD yesterday promulgated the following public notice:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

The public are notified that all the measures passed by the Common Council, requiring the approval of the Mayor, will be published *in extenso* in four of the leading daily papers five days before being acted upon by me, to the end that all persons who are opposed may have an opportunity to be heard. Objections must be made in writing until otherwise directed by the undersigned. This publication will not be omitted except in extraordinary cases requiring immediate action.

No warrant for money will be countersigned unless accompanied by the necessary vouchers, and an examination of the parties receiving it under oath as to the transaction upon which it is based, provided in the judgment of the Mayor there are reasons for supposing collusion, fraud or unfair dealing, in which the Corporation is likely to be a sufferer.

The Mayor solicits complaints, if well founded and substantiated, against the subordinate officers of the Corporation, finding, in section 18 of the Charter, authority to examine into any charges against them for neglect or violation of duty.

The rooms heretofore occupied as a Police Court in the basement of the City Hall will be, as soon as practicable, directly connected with the Mayor's office, and used as an Emigrant and Strangers' Protection Bureau. Persons of integrity will be placed in charge, qualified to give all necessary information in any of the Continental languages. Due notice of the rules and mode of conducting this office will be given as soon as the arrangements are completed.

The hours for the transaction of public business in the Mayor's office will be from 10 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M., until otherwise ordered.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE TELEGRAPH.—The Police Telegraph has recently been connected with the principal office in New-York, so that orders of the Superintendent of Police, can be communicated directly to the Deputy Superintendent in this city.

FIRE.—Late Wednesday night the plaster-factory of JOHN F. KEARNEY, on Sedgwick-street, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $2,000; which is covered by insurance in Brooklyn offices.

NEW SOCIETY.—The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church is the name of a new Society recently organized in South Brooklyn.

FIRES DURING THE YEAR.—During the last year there were 89 fires and 15 false alarms. Total loss about $96,000. Seven persons lost their lives.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 55.

A meeting of members of the bar will be held in the Special Term Court-room, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow, to make arrangements for the dinner to be given to the Hon. S. B. STRONG.

REBELLION IN THE JAIL AT ROME.—The prisoners in the jail at Rome, to the number of 30, on Saturday evening gathered together their bedding in the main hall, and set fire to it, hoping that when the jailor should open the door they would be able to rush past him and effect their escape. Fortunately, he opened the windows first, and by allowing the smoke to escape, discovered the true situation of affairs. He was obliged to call in the aid of Capt. SKILLEN with the Ganseevoort Light Guard, before he could compel the prisoners, who were armed with stones, brickbats and clubs, to return to their cells.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

American Geographical and Statistical Society—Letter from Dr. Livingstone—Lecture by Mr. Du Chaillu.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society held a meeting of unusual interest last night at their rooms in the Clinton Hall building, Astor-place. About two hundred persons were present, including a large number of ladies. Mr. GEORGE FOLSOM occupied the Chair. The report of the Council of Nominations having been read, and some other preliminary business transacted, Mr. T. W. FISKE, the Secretary, read the following letter from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, addressed to the Society:

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NEW-YORK GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

TETTE, ZAMBESE, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Having been elected a member of your Society, I take the liberty to send you a short account of our attempt to open the interior of Africa, in the hope that, though it may not appear interesting to your members, it may, at least, show my good will and desire to perform a corresponding member's duty.

We entered the delta of the Zambese in May, 1858, taking the most southerly branch we could find, but after ascending about 70 miles we found it impossible to enter the Zambeze by that, as the point of junction was filled up with reeds and aquatic plants. You may have a clearer idea of the region, if you bear in mind the fact that the Zambeze has in the course of ages formed a delta, which juts out into the ocean, and forms the most prominent part of the coast. The prevailing winds of that quarter beat, almost constantly, against the head of the promontory. These, aided by the oceanic currents, have helped to dam up the main stream, but the pent-up waters have escaped sideways. The main stream, called Luelo, enters at the point of the promontory most exposed. To it we went after leaving the southern branch, but saw no possibility of entrance during three days, though H. M. S. *Lynx* has since found a channel in it, after a search of ten days. We then proceeded to examine the side branches, and the very first we came to, called Kongona, was all we required. There are other good ports, but all in the side branches. There are also communicating branches between these, and those within the influence of the tides are generally deep.

Having got into the main stream, we found that we had, in going to it and spending a month there, allowed the water to fall considerably. It was, also, so very much lower than usual that the Portugese prophesied that we could not ascend ten miles. It was said also that war was raging, and no one would be allowed to go up, even if he could. Our ship drew 9 feet 7 inches, and she was under engagement to go to Ceylon. We, therefore, to avoid detention in the river, sent her off, and went up to the seat of war in a small steamer, drawing 2 feet 6 inches. We had no difficulty with the "rebels," as they were called, indeed we got pilots from them, and continued ever after on the best of terms with them and the Portuguese. They were called "rebels," as they had all been runaway slaves, and bore the marks, in brands on their chests, of their former servitude. Slaveholders here must be civil, for it is so easy to run away, that if the slaves go to the Landins, who are of the Zulu family, they never deliver them up. I have never heard of but one case to the contrary, and the owner—a great favorite of theirs—was obliged to give them his full value. This is a digression, but I may finish off by saying that the Portuguese Governor attacked the rebels, and they retired before him, there being plenty of room for all parties.

We continue carrying our luggage up the river till November, when it reaches its lowest point, and with care a flat-bottomed boat would do business even then. We know it now at its very worst, and, as it spreads out to from one to three miles in breadth, it is in many of the crossings not more than two and a half or three feet. Just now the water stands twelve feet above low water mark in November, and we are all quite sure that during at least eight months in each year, a steamer of four